INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALL'S NOT WELL WITH GOVT. OF INDIA.

Lord Irwin Dragooned into Policy of "Firm Govt" Against His Will.

STARTLING REVELATIONS

Secret Forces Attempting to Take Away Initiative from His Excellency.

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that all is not well with the Government of India. He points out that before Lord Irwin left for England there was, if not actual friction, at least considerable tension between His Excellency and certain members of the Executive Council. His Excellency who has perhaps too scrupulously observed his constitutional position with his colleagues on the Council felt, on more than one occasion, that he had been dragooned into decisions in circumstances which left him no opportunity to pursue a milder and more intelligent policy, to offer sensible advice or even to register a protest.

DRAGOONED INTO FIRM POLICY.

His Excellency felt that combination of forces in the Government of India were, if not actually conspiring to obtain control over the Executive Council, at least determined that what they believed to be a firm government should be ruthlessly pursued as official policy. Lord Irwin found himself committed to this policy against his better judgment.

NEVER RELISHED IT.

He never relished it and at one period shortly before he left he was actually debating in his own mind and with his personal friends a removal by the promotion of personalities which threatened to overshadow his initiative and his freedom of action.

SHOCK OF ELECTIONS.

The situation is still pregnant with possibilities. The same policy is being tried on Lord Goschen but the Acting Governor-General is in an overwhelmingly strong position of having a new and more sympathetic Secretary of State behind him. This policy of firm government was conceived relying on the return of the Conservative Party. Its advocates are still recovering from the shock of the Elections.—A. P.

All's Well With India

—:o:—

LORD IRWIN'S SELF-DECEPTION

LONDON, July 12.

Marseilles.—Lord Irwin arrived here to-day. He told an interviewer, "All is well with India. I have nothing more to say".—Reuter.

'BENN IS A COURAGEOUS AND GENEROUS SPIRIT"

—:o:—

Labour Party's Attitude Towards India

The following is an extract from a letter from a well-known Labour M.P. received by yesterday's mail:

"I confess I am doubtful whether the Labour Party will do the things for India which you and I want.

I can only promise that I am doing and will continue to do my best. I have urged the proposal of a Round Table Conference with representative Indian leaders and a proof of a different attiitude by stopping the political prosecutions and releasing the political prisoners.

Benn is courageous and of generous spirit and I hope that he will prove himself big enough to do the big thing, but you know as well as I do the cautiousness of the Labour Party and its lack of realisation of the seriousness and urgency of the Indian situation."

ASIATICS' PLIGHT IN MOMBASA

They Can Buy Crown Lands But Not Reside Therein

APPEAL COURT'S DECISION

LONDON, July 12.

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Times" says that the right of Indians to bid for the purchase of Crown lands in townships has been established by the Appeal Court reversing the decision of the High Court which had dismissed the application on a Mombassa Indian, named Kadder Bhai, to have set aside Land Commissioner's stipulation that only Europeans would be allowed to bid at the auction for a number of residental plots in the Mombasa Islands. The Appeal Court has, however, upheld the Government's competency to stipulate that Asiatics and Natives will not be allowed to reside therein unless employed by the owner. The East African Indian National Congress is sending a deputation to India intensively to educate Indian public opinion on the position in Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Uganda have been invited to participate.—Reuter.

MARCH ON KABUL

—:o:—

Nadir Khan Optimistic

CHIEF OF STAFF HOPES TO CAPTURE CITY IN A FEW DAYS

PESHAWAR, July 12.

Information has just reached General Nadir Khan's head-quarters that that the General's brother, Sardar Shahmud Khan is marching on Kabul with a large tribal lashkar and has already entered the Loghar valley.

On another side Sardar Hasham Khan with a force of Khugianis and Jaji is attacking Kabul and has reached Butkhak.

The General's Chief of the Staff hopes they would be able to take Kabul in the course of the next few days.—Free Press.

—:o:—

AFGHAN AIRMEN FROM EUROPE

PESHAWAR, July 12.

Some Afghan students of aeronauties have returned from Europe and are shortly going to Kabul to take up service in the Afghan R. A. F.—Free Press.

A CARAVAN LOOTED

PESHAWAR, July 12.

A caravan which left Peshawar at about two or three days ago for Kabul is reported to have been looted by the tribesmen near Torkham. A few men in the caravan are alleged to have been killed.—Free Press.

DUTT'S DEMANDS ARE NOT PERSONAL

—:o:—

HIS EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS OF INDIA

LAHORE, July 11.

During the proceedings of the "Conspiracy" case, B. K. Dutt gave a message to a press representative who had an opportunity to have a ten minutes talk with him. He says in his message:

"Dutt's demands are not only Dutt's, but of all the Indian political prisoners whose demands are being kicked off by the Government. Will young hearts bear this humiliation? As for Dutt he will go on with hunger strike, but what are you for, youngmen?"

Dutt requested the press representative to convey his greetings to the youngmen of India in general and the youths of the Punjab in particular.—Free Press.

FIRE IN A CINEMA

OPERATOR AND HIS ASSISTANT DIE IN HOSPITAL

LONDON, July 12.

Two persons were killed and three injured in a fire in a cinema at Welling in Kent last evening which broke out in the operating box. The operator and his assistant were badly burned and died in hospital. Three injured persons had been burned while rescuing the operators. The fire-brigade confined the fire to the operating box. The audience left without panic. The pianist meanwhile was pluckily strumming the instrument.—Reuter.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN E. AFRICA

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO COME TO INDIA

NAIROBI, July 12.

The Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress has decided to send immediately to India an influential and representative deputation to educate Indian opinion in the Indian problem in East Africa and also to confer with the Government of India.

The Deputation will be led by Hon'ble Mr. Pandy. Mr. Isherdass will act as Secretary to the Deputation. The programme of the Deputation includes visits to principal centres of India as Delhi, Simla, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Amritsar, Multan, Ambala, Jullundhar, Ludhiana, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares Calcutta, Agra. Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:or:—

Delhi Votes For Pt. Jawaharlal

DELHI, July 12.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting this afternoon adopted a resolution recommending Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress.

Other resolutions were passed supporting the Delhi Resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee, and resolving that "in order to advance the political education of the people of India and in order to prepare them for the coming struggle for Swaraj, classes be started by the Congress Organisations for systematic and organised study of economic political and social questions so that people may be able to play an intelligent role in the future political development of the country."—A. P.

BOUND BY PARTY DECISION

—:or:—

DR. PARANJPYE AND SIMON TAMASHA

LONDON, July 12.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye interviewed by Reuter with regard to his refusal to give evidence before Joint "Free" Conference said that as member of Liberal Federation he was bound by its decision to abstain from giving evidence before the Statutory Commission, but the Federation had not made any pronouncement regarding social intercourse with the members of the Commission, and this explained his presence at certain social functions, if any explanation was necessary.—Reuter.

NINE CADETS BURNT TO DEATH

—:o:—

TERRIBLE TERMINATION TO A FETE

LONDON, July 12.

There was a terrible termination to a fete which was held at Gillingham in Kent on behalf of local hospitals. Crowds had collected, at night-time, to witness a demonstration of Fire Brigade life-saving when a dummy house prematurely caught fire and collapsed, and its occupants, nine cadets, were burnt to death.—Reuter.

FURTHER DETAILS

LONDON, July 12.

The following further messages regarding the Gillingham disaster are given in a chronological order of their despatch from London:—

Deathroll in Gillingham fete disaster is now eleven. Victims could not be recognised. Several firemen were seriously injured.

The disaster is attributed to a premature dropping of light from the top of the building which ignited a tar-barrel at the bottom of the dummy house which had three storeys and was forty feet high. The occupants were on the top storey. The suddenness of the blaze prevented their escape.

The deathroll in Gillingham disaster is now twelve. The tragedy was heightened by the fact that many in the crowd did not realise what was happening and regarded the affair as merely a "realistic spectacle" as described in the programme. The town was horror-stricken when the truth was known and frantic relatives of the victims flocked to the mortuary but the bodies could not be recognised. The watch or remnant of clothing was the only means of identification.—Reuter.

"BARDOLI HERO" TO PRESIDE AT TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

MADRAS, July 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been elected as the President of the ensuing Tamil Nadu Conference to be held at Vedaranyam, Oottacamund.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH REACHES ROME

Rome.—Amanullah and Souriya have arrived here.—Reuter.

225 HOURS IN AIR

—:o:—

Record Endurance of Aeroplane "Angeleno"

LONDON, July 12.

Culver City.—The aeroplane "Angeleno" now flown for over 225 hours beating the previous record by two days and two hours. The airmen are sleeping alternatively for four hours and feeding on hot coffee, rolls and chicken. Now the question is whether the men or the machine will be the first to break down. Fliers report that the engine which is a two-hundred horsepower one and has 675 flying hours to its credit, is becoming a bit noisy.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S HINT TO HIGH TARIFF DIE-HARDS

—:o:—

"MODERATE YOUR DEMANDS"

Washington.—A strong hint to the Republican high-tariff die-hards to moderate demands was made by Mr. Hoover conferring at the White House with a number of leading protectionists. The President's advice was: "Use an yard-stick of adequate protection" in the pending Tariff Bill and frame a "sane and sensible" measure. Giving evidence before the Finance Committee of the Senate, a representative of Ford Motor Company favoured abolition of import tariffs on motor cars.—Reuter.

DEBT AGREEMENTS

—:o:—

M. POINCARE OPENS DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—In a speech lasting three and a half hours which will continue to-morrow. M. Poincare opened a great debate on the Debt Agreements before a packed Chamber. He said debts had been long admitted and ratified. The question was ratification of agreements reducing those debts. He regretted failure of Government's efforts to obtain a safeguard in the agreements but no other country had secured it. He presented other arguments against the inclusion of reservations in the act of ratification which were unacceptable to British and American Governments. The debate is likely to last several days.—Reuter.

PREMIER RECEIVES GENERAL DAWES

—:o:—

LOSSIEMOUTH CONVERSATIONS RENEWED

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. MacDonald, this afternoon, received Geneal Dawes in his private room in the House of Commons. The meeting which lasted several hours was the renewal of the Lossiemouth conversations.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 12.

GOVT. OF INDIA (ADEN) BILL.

The Government of India (Aden) Bill passed through its remaining stages in the House of Commons and will now be sent to Lords with an insertion of the Conservative amendment agreed to by Government providing that any Order in Council made under the Bill should be laid before both the Houses to provide opportunity for its consideration before it came into force.—Reuter.

He said he refused to accept the contention that his position at India Council in any way compelled him to do something against views of political Party to which he belonged.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

Berlin.—The final of European zone of Davis Cup commenced here to-day. Germany won fist two singles. Prenn (Germany) beat Gregory (Britain) 6|3 6|3 6|2. Moldenhaeur (Germany) beat Austin (Britain) 6|4 6|2 6|3.—Reuter.

FIRING IN MILL AREA

Police Chased By Aggressive Crowd

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS

—:o:—

Quiet Restored

Six strikers including Mr. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, were injured as a result of firing by the Police on an agressive crowd of strikers on Currey Road on Friday evening.

Mr. Kandalkar (President), Mr. S. V. Deshpande (Secretary) and Mr. B. T. Ranadive (Official) of of the G. K. Union were arrested on the charge of breach of Police Commissioner's order and marched to Police Station. They were let on bail subsequently and Mr. Kandalkar is detained at the K. E. Hospital.

The arrest of the leaders was followed by rioting and, free fight in the locality and as a result of panic shops and business came to a standstill.

ORDER TO BREAK UP MEETING

It appears that following the Police Commissioner's ban on all meeting by the Girni Kamgar Union, a private meeting was convened at Currey Road largely attended by women workers which was presided over by Mrs. Dange. As the meeting was in progress Superintendent Spiers and Inspector Cooper entered the premises and after reminding the leaders of the Police Commissioner's order ordered them to break up the meeting. On their refusal to do so Superintendent Spiers arrested the leaders, Messrs. Kandalkar, Deshpande and Ranadive, and marched them to the streets on way to the Bhoiwada Police Station.

MOB FIRED UPON.

As the leaders were being marched, the strikers got infuriated and began to pelt stones and brick-bats on the police, the women workers taking an aggressive part. The mob kept on following the arrested leaders, all the while showering stones on the policemen. The police party thinking that the situation was getting serious opened fire on the crowd but to no effect.

POLICE TAKE TO HEELS.

The excited mob kept on chasing the police men and in the *melee* that followed the police men took to their heels leaving the arrested leaders free. The crowd still kept on pressing hard on the police party and in the confusion that followed Mr. Kandalkar was hit on the back of his neck by a big stone. He swoonded and was removed to K. E. Hospital. As a result of the three rounds of shots fired by police two strikers, so far are reported to have been hit by bul-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Workers' Solidarity

—:o:—

PAN-PACIFIC T. U. SECRETARIAT SENDS SYMPATHY TO BOMBAY STRIKERS

The All-India Trade Union Congress has received, says Mr. R. R. Bakhale, through Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, the following resolution passed in the fourth Congress of the Phillippine National Confederation of Peasants held in Manila on May 1, 1929 and duly signed by Mr. Jacinto G. Manahan, President, regarding the general strike and walk-out declared by the workers in Bombay:—

"Whereas it was published in the Phillippine papers, that a general strike and walk-out was declared by the workers in Bombay, India, therefore, be it resolved that the Peasants Congress expresses its sympathies to the Indian workers now on general strike and walk-out, and its great desire for the success of their struggle against the capitalists who are exploiting them almost to the extreme."—Free Press.

BAN ON RED FLAG UNION MEETINGS

Police Commissioner's Order

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"With reference to the order which has been issued by the Commissioner of Police under Section 23 (3) of the City Police Act prohibiting the Girni Kamgar Union from calling together assemblies of mill hands, Government desire it to be known that this action has been taken only after very careful consideration of the reports of the speeches made at those meetings. Those reports clearly indicate to Government that speakers on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union are utilising these meetings to incite the mill hands against the police and to foment trouble in the mill area. These meetings are not being used, in the opinion of Government, to further legitimately the conduct of a trade dispute.

Government is, and always has been, most anxious to preserve strict neutrality in any industrial dispute and to give the parties conducting such a dispute the fullest opportunity of advocating their cause. But Government cannot permit a course of conduct to be pursued which may be fraught with grave danger to the public peace merely because the party concerned happens to be engaged in a trade dispute. In such circumstances the ordinary rights of individuals must be subordinated to the public good."

TEXT OF POLICE COMMISSIONER' NOTIFICATION

—:o:—

Whereas rioting of a very serious nature had recently occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and injuries to the Citizens lawfully employed and whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among the mill-hands and employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay resulting in grevous hurt and other injuries to the mill-hands and other employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay, I, P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under Sub-section 3 of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902, prohibit for one week from the date of this order, the President, the Secretary, the members of the Managing Committee and the members of the Girni Kamgar Union from holding, convening or calling together any assembly of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Further Rise in Values

PROFIT TAKING SALES WELL ABSORBED

Bombay, July 12.

The market for Mill shares opened somewhat lower than yesterday's closing level but soon developed into strength on good demand. At the advanced there was some profit taking sales, which caused a temporary relapse in prices. The offerings were well absorbed and the market again took an upward trend and recovered lost ground. However at the close there was resumption of liquidation and the market closed somewhat quiet. Prices show steady improvement alround and it appears as if the market will go to higher levels. Tata Iron and Steel shares attained considerable improvement and bulls are freely talking about the forgotten Duplex. Plant which is expected to begin operations from the coming month. Whatever it may, the fact remains that some bull operators are taking keen interest in this crip. Burmahs and Hydros were firm. Indian Cement recorded a sharp downward jerk but recovered a little by the close.

The general sentiment is inclined to higher prices and prominent operators are of carrying long interest.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 727 and after improving to Rs. 731/ prices declined Re 1/ on liquidation. Active buying hardened prices to Rs. 738/ but renewed liquidation caused a relapse of Rs. 10/ and closed at Rs. 728/ Century opened at Rs. 320/ advanced to Rs. 327/ and closed at Rs. 323/ Fazul opened at Rs. 517/ and flared upto Rs. 531/ but a relapse of Rs. 1// was registered on realising. Prices again advanced to Rs. 530/ and finally closed at Rs. 525/ Pearls opened at Rs. 325/ and after declining Rs. 3/ advanced to Rs. 178/ advanced to Rs. 180/ declined prices to Rs. 522 but closed at Rs. 326/ Tata Steel Defd. opened at Rs. 178/ advanced to Rs. 180/ declined to Rs. 175/ but again soared to Rs. 190/ and closed at Rs. 189/ Ordinary opened at Rs. 53/ and closed at Rs. 55/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 12.

Bombay Dyeing 27,38,30,36,28
Century 20,25,23,27,22,25,23
Colaba 128,25
Crescent 100,98
Fazul 17,23,22,31,21,30,25
Indore 65,67
Madhowji 35
Nagpur 467,71,70
New Great 172,70
Pearl 325,22,31,22,28,26
Simplex 53,52,55,53
Swadeshi 398,402,1
Burma 743,48,42,45
Hydro 1076,78,75,76
Tram 134
Deff. 78,77,85,82,50,77,81,89
Ord. 53,55,53-10,55-4
3.1/2 67/11/6
1945/55 101/15/6
Bundi 18/12
Indian 75,72,80,76,80,67,71
Alcock 317,16,11,8,18
Cash Business was done as under:—
Apollo 4/12
Kuria 171/4
Kasturchand 11/ 12/
Morarji Goculdas 815
Laxmi Cotton 1495/
New Berar 815
Manmad 290/
Imperial Bank New 351/4
Central Bank 19/14, 19/8.
Andhra Pref. 942/8.
Tata Power Ordi 408/12.
Karachi Elec. 153/12
Tata Hydro Defd.s 109/4.
Katni Defds. 835/-
Punjab Ordi. 11/12.
Vulcun 5/14.
Scindia 9/3, 9/5
Tata Steel Second Pref. 72/8, 72/12
Bombay Telephone 54/8
Bombay Burmah 278/12.
Petrol 4/10/6, 4/11/6.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 11.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331/4
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 728/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 323/12
Central India 160f 470
Colaba Land Mills 125
Crescent 100 98/12
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 455
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 133/12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 230, 525
Finlay 100 10y 97/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 142/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 367/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 12/
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100, 180
Laxmi Cotton 260, 10 xd. 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 815
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 295 170
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 326/4
Phoenix 100 30 xd 310
Premier 10 nil 2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 5f 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 1400
Simplex nil 53/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 401/4
Tata Mills 25 nil 31/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 1,000 75 900

BANKS

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 260 19/8
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 351/14
Union 5|11, 316.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/12
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 98
Indian Cement 2/10 271/4
New India Assurance 51f 21
Katni Cement 100 nil, 227/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11/8
Shahabad Cement 100 7y xd. 155
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/6
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd. 825

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 643/12
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 134/6
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1076/4
Tata Power 8000 nil 405
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 21
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2000
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdow 100 6y 316/4
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 15 12 by 187/8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma Corporation 745
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 12.

In the local market Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 329|4 in sympathy with overnight decline in New York futures. There was some enquiry, but long liquidation checked the improvement in prices. Liverpool opened steady. Later on prices improved on buying by commission firms on private advices of heavy weevil damage. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach J./A. 315/8
Broach A.JM. 331/8
Oomra July 274
Oomra D./J. 293
Bengal July 247/8
Bengal D./J. 243

OILS AND CAKES.

—:o:—

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, July 12.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ pper ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112/ per ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

July 237.00—2.90
October 216.70—3.30
January 212.00—1.70

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 12.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	1,400	4,500
F.G.M.G. Bengal	700	7,300
Fine M.G. Oomra		3,400

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 12.

100 Forbes F. & Co. Nabha 226
100 Toyomankwak Banusa 260
100 Do. Shegaon 253
300 Do. Upland 312
100 Osman Suleman Hansi 210
100 Aboobakar & Co. Bengal 226
100 Do. Ujjain 250
100 Langli & Co. Khandwa 270
100 Birla Bros. C P No. 1 285
100 Japan T & Co. Jalna 252
100 Do. Banusa 251
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Berar 263
100 Ralli Bros. Muthia 218
100 Do. Broach 314
200 Itaf India & Co. Purna 255
100 Do. Beawar 217
100 G. G. Kesha Co. Amraoti 269

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 12.

Bengal 238 D./J.
Bengal 214 July.
Broach 329 A./M.
Broach 317 J./A.
Oomra 291 D./J.
Oomra 273 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 12

Bengal	229	224	216	209
Sind	234	229	221	214
Punjab	226	221	213	206
Rajputana	229	224	216	209
Broach	337	332	322	317
S. D.	337	332	322	317
P. A.	339	334	324	319
K. V.	329	324	314	309
Dholera	324	319	309	304
Kalajin	328	323	313	308
Cutch	341	339	329	324
Surat	399	394	384	379
Rajpipla	394	389	379	374
Navsari	414	409	399	394
Oomra No. 3	293	288	278	266
C P No. 1	318	313	303	291
C P No. 2	305	300	290	278
Southern				305
Western.				

PUNJAB COTTON

We have received Technological Bulletin Series A, No. 13 containing the report on Samples of Punjab/American and Mollisoni (Deshi) Cottons grown in different parts of the Punjab in the season 1928/29 is given by Mr. A. James Turner, M.A.B.Sc. Director, Technological Laboratory. Fibre length of Punjab Americans vary between 0.76 inch to 0.82 inch. Blow Room loss is variable ranging from 6.2 per cent. to 9.3 per cent. Card room loss will be about 9 to 10 per-cent. In the ring frame yarn breakages are comparatively numerous in the cases of 20s.—This cotton is suitable for the highest warp counts from 16's to 24's. Fibre-length.

Fiber length and weight of Desi do nor vary much. Blow Room loss is 5.1 per cent and the card room loss is 10.8 per cent. Yarn breakages were numerous in the cases of 6's and 8's.

****

Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/5
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 51
Tata Iron Defd. 189/6
Tata Iron Ord. 55/4

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Asur. Veerji Mills B. 7. (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 100/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 2104
Tata Power 7.2/3 p.c. 100
Andhra Valley B 8 100/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E-T 100

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	.....	362,747
Central India	102	379,578
Barsi & Nagar	93	258,358
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	84,390
Berar	130	784,937
Central Provinces	56	390,381
Total Oomras	381	2,260,391
Dholera	1,289	225,839
N.-W. Provinces	.....	61,719
Rajputana	172	49,506
Sind-Punjab	.....	132,593
Broach	.....	193,041
Coompta and Dharwar	403	109,306
Westerns-Northerns	271	48,042
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	36,040
Persian	.....	1,682
American	.....	9,364
Egyptian and African	1,457	97,370
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	10
Total	3,973	3,224,908

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

1st Sept. to 4th July

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,490	825,850
Japan & China	19,631	1,592,338
Coast Ports	.....	18,425
Up-Country by Rail	.....	124,299
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	27,630
Total	21,121	2,588,542

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	
Bengal Fine	220	
Bengal F.G.	212	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	218	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	212	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur-Savner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F.G.	200	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	395	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London July 11.

Total Bullion, £335,700,000.
Public Deposits, £ 9,200,000.
Other Deposits, £102,500,000.
Government Securities, £43,300,000.
Other Securities, £ 39,600,000.
Notes and Coin, £46,900,000.
Notes in Circulation, £368,800,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 41.93 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

SILVE.—Little bear covering. Market is quet.
Spot 24-3/16.
Forward 24-3/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London. Cwt.—
Delivery paid 31, July/Aug.
Linseed Oil, naked, London. Cwt.—
Delivery paid 31 Sep/Dec

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 11.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. and quality.) Spot 16 3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 11

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid £8:8:9, July/Aug.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:5:0, July/August.
Papaseed, Tonia, ton.—
Shipment sellers £18 17.6, July/Aug.

N. Y. COTTON DECLINE 16 PTS.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

BEARS AGGRESSIVE

New York, July 11.

The New York Cotton Market ruled weak on aggressive bear selling influenced by favourable weather. Prices fluctuated within a range of 21 points and closed at a decline of 15 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 35 points to 18.20c.

The weather for the growing cotton crop of America continues favourable. Garside Cotton service estimates U. S. A. Mills consumption during last June at 5,57,000 Bales against 6,68,000 Bales during the preceding month and 5,11,000 Bales in June last year. Latest weather cables received show some rains over the Eastern Belt and South Texas. These are somewhat unfavourable and are likely to stimulate insects particularly in the Eastern Belt.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—

"No rains warm, New York cables Cotton good weather map but trade steady buyer."

Reuter:—"New York is easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and favourable crop conditions".

N. Y. October Highest 18.49 plus .04, lowest 18.28 —.17.

From New York:—"Dull and tone generally easier. Favourable reports about weather inducing renewed liquidation. Shows poor rally in power. Piece goods and yarn quiet but steady."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

January highest 18.67 (10-55 a. m.) lowest 18.47 (2.43 p.m.)

Wall Street long liquidation and professional selling on prospects of better weather.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liberpool:—

Textile merchants report for June:—Sales 79.8 per cent. Shipments 88.1 per cent. of production; stocks 9.2 per cent. increase. Unfilled orders 6.2 per cent. decrease.

Relieving on weekly Government weather report being more favourable thanz expected. Garsides estimate U.S.A. consumption for June 557000 bales.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5.25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"For immediate fuure recommend extreme caution; suggest sales on advances as best policy. Weather continues favourable although recently possibility of heavy weevil damage has caused certain amount of uneasiness in bear camp."

"Looks high enough. Canada Condition 88 per cent."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

October	... ...	18.28—.17
December	... ...	18.52—.17
January	... ...	18.51—.16
March	... ...	18.70—.15
May	... ...	18.77—.18
Middling Spot	...	18.20—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	... ...	17.90—.24
October	... ...	18.13—.20
Middling Spot	...	18.44—.10

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

July	Unquoted
Ocober	18.43
January	Unquoted

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	Unquoted
October	18.26
January	18.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 11.

Bales.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

	Opening	Closing
July	8.85	8.85—.10
August	9.83	9.83—.09
September		9.82—.09
October	9.79	9.80—.09
November		9.78—.10
December		9.80—.10
January	9.80	9.80—.10
February		9.81—.09
March	9.83	9.85—.09
April		9.85—.05
May	9.85	9.86—.10
June		9.85—.10
July		9.84—.09
Middling Spot		10.21—.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 11.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20—.15
Scinde, Fine ...	6.45—.15
Scinde, Superfine	6.70—.15
Bengal, Good	5.95—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.45—.15
Oomra, Good	7.00—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.60—.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.30—.15
Broach, Fine	8.55—.15
Broach, Superfine	8.80—.15

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	15.55—.26
October	15.67—.26
November	15.67—.26
January	15.95—.21
March	16.14—.23
May	16.36—.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.35—.25

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 12.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 11/7/29	9224000
,, Yesterday do.	1000
Exports to date do.	7361000
Stock at Ports 5/7/29	731000
,, Interior Towns do.	277000
,, Liverpool 5/7/29	899000
Visible Supply 5/7/29	2164000
Quantity in Sight do.	15555000

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS Ltd.

(Incorporated in New Zealand.)

SHARE CAPITAL £15,000
BOND CAPITAL £50,000

Points About Pine Culture No. 5. Markets:-

The fact that in the "fifties" of last century the annual world consumption of paper worked out at about 9 lbs. per head of the population whereas to-day the consumption is over 157 lbs. per head, is a good indication of the market that exists for wood pulp for paper making. But this is only one of the many markets which are available for pulp, and in practically every industrial field in which wood pulp is used the demand is on the increase. To make one ton of paper about 625 superficial feet of wood is required, and the increased demand for pulp for other purposes tends to restrict the quantities available for paper making and at the same time puts up the market price.

Even so comparatively small a country as New Zealand, at present imports something like 1,500,000 lbs. of paper annually, a very significant fact when one considers that the raw material for this very industry is grown in the country. Over 75% of the world's demand for paper is for news-print, which, together with wrapping papers accounts for over 75% of the total paper consumption. Two kinds of pulp are mainly used for the manufacture of news-print viz:—Ground Wood-pulp and Chemical pulp. Ground wood-pulp, which forms the bulk of the raw material, is manufactured by a comparatively simple and inexpensive process. Chemical pulp, on the other hand, needs special plant and specially skilled labour which to gether result in considerable increased cost of production. Some timbers when pulped for paper making require a greater proportion of chemical pulp than others.

PINUS INSIGNIS has given very satisfactory results in this respect after test. It has been found to fall into the class of timbers which are economically cheap to pulp—a fact of moment in itself. However, in addition to this, it has been established that the cellulose content of New Zealand grown pine is 64% as compared with the average of 57% of American grown timber for paper manufacture.

This being the case it seems likely that New Zealand will find a ready market for all the timber for paper making that she can produce and a large actual, and much larger potential market exists in the Commonwealth of Australia which already imports annually some 500,000,000 superficial feet of timber.

To, Commercial Pine Forests Ltd.

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

Please send me complete literature about Commercial Pine Forests Ltd. Forestry Bonds

Name.....

Address.....

.....

WRITE OR CALL

K. K. LALKAKA,

Superintendent of Branches

Agents for Bombay Presidency, **Messrs. VICKERS & CO.,**
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING. :: :: FORT, BOMBAY.

BULLION

—:o:—

SILVER.

Bombay, July 12.

London ready	24 4 0
London forward	24 3 0
American cent	52 8 0
China opening	2 4 8
China closing	2 4 8
Ready	55 11 0
Asad Opening	55 10 0
Asad Closing	55 10 0
Sravan Opening	55 6 0
Sravan Closing	55 6 6
Tejimundi Asad	0 6 6
Tejimundi Sravan	0 14 0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 12.

Ready	21 7 6
Asad	21 7 3
Sravan	21 7 3
National City	21 12 3
N. Monordas	21 10 9

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad July 11.

The following are the closing quotations of active shares:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ahmedabad Ginning	354	6	0
Ashok Mills	165	0	0
Calico Mills	366	14	0
Jubilee Millls	201	14	0
Masden Mills	195	0	0
Motilal Hiralal Mills	197	8	0
Monogram Mills	127	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.

	cwts.
Wheat	2,588
Linseed	3,522
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	96
Gingellyseeds	588
Poppyseeds	9
Groundnuts	5,481
Castorseeds	1,057
Rice	645
Cottonseeds	2,711
Gram	684
Joowar	872
Barley	320
Bajree	753
Coal	759 tons.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

Loan Notification

—for—

THREE 5% DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING Rs. 96·43 LACKS.

Loan A—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 31.43 Lakhs repayable 1949-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan B—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 28 Lakhs repayable 1954-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan C—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 37 Lakhs repayable 1959, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

DATES OF REPAYMENT.

Loan A—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1949 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan B—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1954 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement

Loan C—This will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the three loans as above aggregating Rs. 96·43 lakhs.

2. The loans are raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of each of the three loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Friday, 19th July to Thursday, 1st August 1929. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Debenture Loans of Rs. 96.43 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. Separate rates and separate amounts must be given for loans A, B and C respectively.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than 31st August 1929.

8. In the event of one or more of the loans A, B & C being over subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

14. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loans on the date of repayment, namely, 1st August 1959. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 31st January 1930, on 1st February 1930, and thereafter on the 1st August and the 1st February each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

18. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1929.
32516

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING RS. 96.43 LAKHS.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We the undersigned hereby apply for 1949-59 Loan A / 1954-59 Loan B / 1959 Loan C

Debentures* aggregating Rs. of 1949-59 Loan A / Rs. of 1954-59 Loan B / Rs. of 1959 Loan C

in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 10th July 1929, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith**——————being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st August 1929.

The rates at which I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures are ..... Rs. §——as. for Loan A per cent. / Rs. §——as. for Loan B per cent. / Rs. §——as. for Loan C per cent.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date 1929.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs. 500.

**Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
	LOAN A—1949-59.	
	LOAN B—1954-59.	
	LOAN C—1959.	
Total..		Total..

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE has declared Dividends in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below and the Dividends will be paid on and after the 18th instant to those Creditors, who have proved the claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the Creditors appearing in the records of this Office.

No.	Estate.	Particulars of Dividends.
1. 1536 of 1924.	Mahomed Usman Jamal (Personal).	Second and final dividend of 7-3/4 pies in the Rupee.
2. 498 of 1925.	Esufalli Mahomedali Bora.	First and final dividend of 6-1/2 pies in the Rupee.
3. 1129 of 1925.	Sha Mulchand Ratanchand.	First and final dividend of 1 anna 9 pies in the Rupee.
4. 1169 of 1925.	Samuel Herbert Young.	First and final dividend of 1 anna 6 pies in the Rupee.
5. 499 of 1926.	Bundealli Shivji Khoja traded as Bundealli Shivji.	First and final dividend of 11 pies in the Rupee.
6. 864 of 1926.	Mrs. Jane Kinchella.	First and final dividend of 7 annas 6 pies in the Rupee.
7. 1754 of 1926.	Allimahomed Adulji traded as A. Alimahomed & Co.	First dividend of 6 pies in the Rupee.
8. 119 of 1928.	Jamnadas Mathuradas.	First dividend of 1 anna 9 pies in the Rupee.

Bombay, dated this 11th day of July, 1929.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee.

32512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

THE ATTENTION of all post-graduate students reading for a Master's or Doctor's Degree granted by the University of Bombay is drawn to Ordinance 3, Chapter VII, of the University Ordinances, quoted below, and they are requested to get their names registered in the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 as required by that Ordinance:—

"3. All candidates for postgraduate degrees will have to be registered at the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5."

2. Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office. Applications for registration should be submitted this year to the University Registrar so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1929.

3. No student will hereafter be permitted to offer himself as a candidate for the first time for any Examination for the Degree of Master or Doctor held by this University unless his name has been previously registered in the Office of the University Registrar as a post-graduate student.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th July, 1929.
32500

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1899, THIRTY YEARS—RS. 35,00,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1929, pay to the holders of the debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 1st day of August, 1929, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 1st August, 1929, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1929.
By Order of the Trustees
of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
Secretary.
32486

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Monday, the 1st July, 1929, to Monday, the 15th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MacDONALD,
32345 Managing Governors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TIMBER.

OFFERS ARE NOW INVITED for the supply of Match timber as below to the Company's Factory at Ambernath (G. I. P.) during the season 1929-1930:

2,000 tons (50 c.ft. per ton).
BOMBAX MALABARICUM.
(Gujerati—Sawar; Maratti—Sayar).

SPECIFICATION.

I. QUALITY OF LOGS:
(a) All logs must be of clean straight growth, free from twisted or spiral growth, large loose or dead knots, shakes, decay or general over maturity.
(b) The logs must be green, freshly cut and with the bark on.
(c) The logs must be round and cylindrical.

II. DIMENSIONS OF LOGS:
(a) Length: 8 feet and up.
(b) Girth: not less than 30 inches at thin end, and not more than 90 inches at butt end.

NOTE:—Logs, from which at least 4 feet billets of good and useable wood are not obtainable, will not be accepted.

III. As regards suitability or otherwise, the decision of the Factory Manager or our Representative deputed on passing work, will be considered as final.

MEASUREMENTS will be taken at the Company's Factory at Ambernath by the Company's Representative, and the cubic contents of all logs accepted and measured will be computed according to Mercer's Table for round timber.

Tenders for supply should be submitted before the 31st July, 1929, after which date no offer will be considered.

The Western India Match Co., Ltd.
SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director.

Vulcan House,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.
3250

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that 18 plots of land, suitable for building purposes, in the Wilson Garden Development Scheme, Poona Suburban Municipality, will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 4th August, 1929, at 2 p.m., and Auctioneers are requested to send to the undersigned their conditions of sale for the information of the Municipality for selecting one to conduct the Auction.

(Sd.) SHAH ROOKH YAR JUNG,
President,
Poona Suburban Municipality.

No. 25, Sassoon Road, Poona,
8th July, 1929.
32513

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHAGANLAL JUTHABHAI GHANDHI and TRIVENBAI, wife of the said Chhaganlal Juthabhai Ghandhi, have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (known as Radha Building), situate at Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 697-1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 532, Old Survey No. 409, New Survey No. 266 and Cadastral Survey No. 2087 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4257, Street Nos. 455 and 457 and New Street Nos. 351 and 351A and bounded as follows, on or towards the EAST by the Oart belonging to the late Mr. Vishwanath Vithoji, on or towards the WEST by the Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the NORTH by the property formerly belonging to the late Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare and now belonging to Mr. Ragunandan Nanu Kothare and others, on or towards the SOUTH by the property known as Parvati Building belonging to Abdulla Dharamsey and another.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1929.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32511

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 50 LAKHS FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND, ETC. DUE 1ST AUGUST, 1929.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st August, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1929.
32467

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1929, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1929, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1929, will be posted to the Shareholders to their Registered Addresses on and after the 1st August, 1929. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

32498

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd July to the 3rd day of August, 1929, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1929.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
A. M. MASANI,
Asst. Secretary.

12th July, 1929.
32517

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we, the undersigned, are appointed by the Century Insurance Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in the United Kingdom), as their Agents for the Bombay Presidency to underwrite fire insurance.

(Sd.) SARABHAI & SONS.
R1747

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th July from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHAGANLAL JUTHABHAI GHANDHI and TRIVENBAI, wife of the said Chhaganlal Juthabhai Ghandhi, have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (known as Radha Building), situate at Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 697-1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 532, Old Survey No. 409, New Survey No. 266 and Cadastral Survey No. 2087 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4257, Street Nos. 455 and 457 and New Street Nos. 351 and 351A and bounded as follows, on or towards the EAST by the Oart belonging to the late Mr. Vishwanath Vithoji, on or towards the WEST by the Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the NORTH by the property formerly belonging to the late Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare and now belonging to Mr. Ragunandan Nanu Kothare and others, on or towards the SOUTH by the property known as Parvati Building belonging to Abdulla Dharamsey and another.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1929.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32511

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 557 of 1929.

Re: EZEKIEL ABRAHIM HILLEL, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, lately carrying on business as Export Merchant in sugar etc., in the name of Hillel Brothers and also residing at No. 11 Colaba:
An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: MESSRS. SOPHER BROS. and MESSRS. BEKHOR & BENJAMIN,
the Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Ezekiel Abrahim Hillel has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 11th day of July 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32520

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission to sell Tooth powder, etc. Apply Box No. 2322, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1745

LECTURER IN MARATHI required. Pay offered Rs. 100 in a grade from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Apply PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 32514

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

SITUATION WANTED.

A LAWYER with experience and practice for many years both in British India as well as in Indian States, wishing now to retire from practice, will be glad to take up service in some Indian State to work in the Hazoor Court as a Chief Judicial Officer, for some days in every month He has also worked as a Special Judicial Officer in a First Class State for a short period. Apply Box No. 2319, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1737

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUCTION SALE of various designed FURNITURE, etc., TODAY at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ground Floor of 30, Hummam Street, Fort, B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers.
T R1746

SUMPIGE SHAMARAO, the all-India Specialist in tailors' cutting wants 2 or 3 well educated PUPILS, for London diploma courses. C/o General Post Office, Bombay.
T R1748

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
E R1731

EDUCATIONAL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. 8.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 1222 of 1928.

Re: AMICHAND PUNAMCHAD SHA, TARACHAND PUNAMCHAND SHA and FOZEMAL PUNAMCHAND SHA, all of Bombay Marwari Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Duncan Road, lately doing business in partnership as shroffs and dealers in ornaments in the name and style of Punamchand Krishnaji and Co., at Kamathipura 5th lane and now Unemployed: Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th October, 1929 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32521

Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for a very short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.

(Advt.) R1717

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management.

The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
13 July	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,009
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	will	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	call	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 814
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transship	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea	ment	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 29 about		
8th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
22nd ,,	Nowshera	Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
3th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
4th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
2n ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec,	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th July	Sarpeta	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th July	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
19th July.	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	1 July.	14 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	.. ..	@24July
oTottori Maru	6973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug,

sDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay)
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 23997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 800- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to KARACHI on Wednesdays, Thursdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

T. S. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

E. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANC

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS			PREMIUM INCOME		
1925	Rs 296 Lakhs.		1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.	
1926	,, 391	,,	1926	,, 106	,,
1927	,, 468	,,	1927	,, 122	,,
1928	,, 585	,,	1928	,, 140	,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.

Western India

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cnt.

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DHOBI TALAO

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The building ablaze, yet the presses run on, telling the world the Story of the man, who controlled vice and crime—though it cost him his life, he uphold the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE IN THE PROGRAMME. To-Night: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of sparingly used Jacobean complete drawing, dining and bed-rooms furniture, rich Queen Anna Chesterfield suites, marble figures, leather lined drawing-room suites, gramophone, carpets, roll top office tables, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, plated and Silverware, etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Sethna's Bunglow No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, Seaface, Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

BONAFIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Deaf Mute Institute Compound opp. Mazagaon Police Court, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Made to order solid household furniture, cottage piano by Collard and Collard, gramophone with records, drawing-room set in 10 pcs cabinets, teakwood beds, roll top tables, baba bed, chiming clock, glass and crockeryware, cutlery, silverware, presentation articles, a.c. at ceiling fans, etc.

Property of a gentleman going abroad.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms, made of first class seasonwood and of latest design, single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, Almirah, cupboards a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture, arm and without arm chairs, handsome side boards and ddinner wagons, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

(BONA-FIDE SALE).

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO, will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Aziz Manzil", Club Road, Opp. Turf Club Office, Byculla, valuable household furniture such as dining table, side boards, chairs, handsome mahoganised cabinet settees and jardineers, very rich sofa cabinets and swing with sofa and electric fittings by Dewji Canji, drawing room suites, mirror door cupboards, hot-water geysers, wooden bed-steads, reclining sofas, tea-poys, ice-chests, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW FOUR SHOWS AT 4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Columbia Pictures presents "SUBMARINE" A MIGHTY DRAMA OF THE SEA starring JACK HOLT with Dorothy Revier, Ralph Graves Directed by FRANK CAPRA

A picture that is different!
Something new in photodramas—the adventures of men who spend most of their lives under the sea.
Its thrilling daring, full of tense action!
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THE SAWDUST PARADISE

with ESTHER RALSTON and HOBBART BOSWORTH

She dances—the Dance of Death—She sings—the song of life. Scintillating fascinating swiftly she weaves the web of destruction and then—Regeneration. A drama of lights and shadows.

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Come on Boys: you've got to meet.

THE GINGHAM GIRL

starring LOIS WILSON and GEORGE K. ARTHUR. SWEETER—FASTER—BREEZIER THAN A FLAPPER'S KISS

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SHARDA'S SUPER-PRODUCTION

BELLE OF BOMBAY

Story and Photography MR. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.SC.

Direction HARSHADRAI MEHTA.

Chief Role played by NANDARAM PAHELWAN.

Supported by JANIBABU, MR. JOSH AND MISS ZEBUNNISSA.

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EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

COMING! COMING! COMING!

IMPERIAL PICTURE

HEER RANJA

Featuring Miss SULOCHANA.

EVENTFUL DAYS OF HIS BOYHOOD

Dr. Tagore's Reminiscences

DEFECTS OF OFFICIAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Farewell Message To American Youth

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12. (By Mail).

A prophetic farewell message was given by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as he sailed away from the port of San Francisco, thus writes the "San Fransico Examiner":—

"I wish that I could meet the American youths, the students particularly. My sincerest desire is to know and befriend the young men and the young women."

Sir Rabindranath Tagore said this just as he sailed away from the Port of San Francisco, after a very brief visit here.

The venerable poet and prophet showed a warm and almost mystical fervour when it was mentioned to him that the young people in this country wanted to meet him, and hear from him about vital things.

HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Sir Rabindranath then wrote a farewell message to the young men and young women It reads:—

"You who are young belong to the great republic of man.

"Like the water lily, you have your roots in the soil of your homeland, but the wealth of your flower is open to The-All.

"You carry in your blood the well of the unattained. For you feel within you the invincible urge of life that has come to conquer the inert to break the congregated might of the burdensome 'big', the eternal enemy of the great.

"You have not worn away the creative power of faith, which we all bring to this earth, to build our paradise of freedom and truth, to give expression to the spirit of perfection and truth, which is constantly contradicted by the cynic sneer of the old, and you have the natural purity inherent in your vigour and energy, which is like the life sap in a young deodar of the Himalayas —that spontaneously cleanses away all signs of decay by its own triumphant course of growth!"

TO THE YOUNGER NATIONS OF PACIFIC COAST.

For younger nations such as those of the Pacific Coast, from Canada to Mexico, Tagore has a feeling of special solicitude. Just as he loves boys and girls, so he entertains a zealous sympathy for the nations that are still in the process of making. He repeated for the citizens of the Pacific Coast States what he had said to the Canadians when he was among them recently.

"Upon your shoulders rests the gravest responsibility. The whole world's eyes are upon you. It is for you to be in the place of leadership in making a new world, in the finest sense.

If he had decided to make a sojourn in California, he would have made every effort to reach and mingle freely with the real American folks he said: "It is regrettable that I am so often debarred from seeing and feeling the heart of the plain people in every country I visit.

REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST

"The beauty and hope and strength of America as surely as of any other country, must lie in the unostentatious people who do not push themselves forward, but work and enjoy naturally." Sir Rabindranath mused aloud. He said:—

"My life has been given to literary work. But why then do I ask the young to come to me? Because when I was young myself I had an aversion to the sort of education given in the schools.

"I suffered as a boy, from the monotony of teaching in schools, which produced much misery in the mind of one who was in love with life. How the children suffer from the mistakes that the adults make?

"Indeed, I gave up my school studies when I was 13. Even then I thought there was something inherently wrong in the method of the school education, for it was a sort of torture I endured in the school life. I refused to go to the classes, and my elders were in despair about my training.

"I was sent to England when I was 17. It was thought that I would learn there to speak English language, which was considered a necessity. But I did not learn much. I was soon back home.

"And now I tried to teach myself. That is the only training I had, my own education. I began to do my own thinking.

IN THE COMPANY OF BIRDS.

"I lived as a recluse. Most of my early literary work was written in perfect solitude on the banks of the River Ganges, where I had for my rivals the song birds who set up their own music.

"And so I grew up. It was when I was forty that a call came to me. I was asked to come out of my seclusion and enter into the arena of life, and do something for my fellow beings, share their life, and try to help them as far as I could."

It was thus that Tagore turned his energies toward imparting to some promising young boys and girls the stimulation necessary to make them creative workers, thinkers, after his own fashion.

DEFECTS OF OFFICIAL EDUCATION.

He had not forgotten his own mental and spiritual difficulties as a boy and a young man. "Official education was so impersonal, so abstract, so unnatural that it could not but be painful to young minds," he now thought.

"So I tried to help the young boys," The poet revealed how he came to establish his famous Vishbharati or the World University at Shantiniketan.

"I selected a beautiful place and got together as first a half dozen pupils. Their parents trusted them to my care, and I was the only one who taught them—read to them, recited poetry, and told stories, wrote special plays for them, and held performances with them.

"I tried to erect an atmosphere of freedom and joy of life, and of an interest in all things surrounding us. The boys had the fullest enjoyment in this institution. Their number began to grow. It became too large for me to manage alone. So I had to obtain help of others."

In course of time this institution became a co-educational school and University, one of the first and boldest experiments of that kind in conservative India. During the last fifteen years, since Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913, some of the most distinguished European scholars have resided at Tagore's institution and both learned and taught there.

PROPER WAY TO TEACH STUDENTS.

"You see," Sir Rabindranath said, "students should be brought up in the same way as the birds learn their lessons by living that life. I give to the students the fullest opportunity to develop themselves in their own natural way.

"As we get our knowledge from our surroundings, I surround them with all sorts of activities. Famous artists come there and do their work. The boys and the girls observe them.

"Now I have one dream before me. It is to establish a University for women in India. I believe that the women have peculiar gifts that must be developed in their own University. And unless the women of the world can create as much as do men, they inevitably hold men also backward."—Free Press.

LAST WEEK

FOURTH INSTALMENT OF

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Parts 30 to 36—Also 4 Parts Comic.

Krishna's most astounding and Thundering Production

MAKING RECORD EVERY WHERE

Last parts are more attractive than those you have seen. Beautiful Scenery—Ctosly settings and Dare-devil deeds of the stars are wonderful and waspiring.

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DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

Coming—WHOSE FAULT It is a Krishna Production

PUNCH-PACKED THRILLER!

BOB STEELE IN "HEADIN' FOR DANGER"

A Young American dons—See him crashing Doffs knickers and dons his way through danger chaps to become the Cham—and peril in the pion of a daughter of the year's big action circus!

THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.

DAILY AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P.M.

Bob's encounter with the outlaw chief and his flight from the posse on the brigand's horse! Corned in the Tower! Death before dishonour! Love Triumphant!

Also showing 2 reels roaring comedy.

"UP IN ARMS" WITH DOROTHY DE VORE

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HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE.
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
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Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
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SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
are a compound of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural auction of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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BEAUTIFUL & ATTRACTIVE
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A Friend, Guide and Philosopher to the young and old, married or unmarried who want to know the secrets of sexual science and conjugal life. Must be read by everybody. An opportunity never to be lost. Apply sharp to:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur.

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Specific for Gonorrhoea
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Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c,
Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.
Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI, 137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY, 4.
Telegraphic Address :—GONO-KILLER, Bombay.
Bombay Agent :—A. M. THAKER, Princess St
Poona Agent :—Messrs. BHOGILAL & Co., Laxmi Road, Budhwar Peth.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND BREACH OF TRUST

UNCLE AND NEPHEW IN COURT

An interesting case of cheating and criminal breach of trust came up for hearing when Lilachand Velchand and his uncle Chunilal Ganesh were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on the above charges.

Mr. C. N Kaunga appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Kanuga, opening the case for prosecution stated that Mohanlal Bhaichand, the complainant, a Jain by caste was till recently employed as an assistant in the firm of a share and stock brokers in Bombay. Accused No. 1 was introduced to the complainant by a piece-goods broker on the 23rd of August last. The accused told him that he mtended to betrothe his brother's daughter to an eligible person of his (Jain) caste and that he was inclined to select the complainant if he was prepared to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 in the joint names of himself (the complainant) and the bride, and if he was also prepared to stand surety of a sum not exceedidng Rs. 3,000 to which extent the accused and his uncle would draw Hundis on a Bombay firm of Shroffs. The complainant then stated that he would consider the proposal.

Accused is then alleged to have pressed the complainant to accompany him to his place near Poona, where he said his uncle, the second accused desired to speak with him on the subject.

A BARGAIN.

The complainant then went with accused No. 1 to accused No 2, when accused No. 2 is stated to have represented to the complainant that he and his nephe v were doing business as Commission Agents and they wanted Rs 3,000 and further said that he would give that he would give the complainant his nephew's daughter Tarabai in marriage if he would stand security to the extent of Rs. 3,000. He also assured the complainant that the marriage would be celebrated soon after the betrothal. The complainant agreed to the proposal.

BETROTHAL CEREMONY.

The complainant then returned to Bombay with accused No. 1, and the betrothal ceremony was performed at his uncle's residence in the presence of a large number of persons. Accused No. 1 is alleged to have stated that the marriage would be celebrated between December 1928 and January 1929. On this assurance, the complainant deposited a sum of Rs. 3,000 with a firm in Bombay, in the joint names of himself and the bride and also stood surety for a sum of Rs. 3,000 merchant at Sholapur. Accused No. 1 further borrowed from the complainant a sum of Rs. 1,700 stating that it was necessary for him to defray the expenses for the coming marriage ceremony.

The complainant then wrote to the accused to fix an auspicious day for the presentation of ornaments and clothes to the bride, but he gave evasive replies. When the complainant and one of his friends afterwards went to the accused, to present ornaments and clothes to the bride accused No. 1 is alleged to have expressed his unwillingness to accept the complainant as the husband of his nephew's daughter.

"A HUGE FRAUD"

All these things roused the suspicions of the complainant and ultimately he came to know that a "huge fraud" had been practised upon him.

The complainant further stated that the accused had conspired together, and said that he would never have parted with the money but for the promised marriage.

The case stands adjourned to 25th instant.

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Capital paid up	,,	32,68,000
Total Assets exceed	,,	22,68,00,000
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Largest Life Insurance Company of the Continent.
NEW BUSINESS IN 1928 - - Rs. 26 CRORES.
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INFLUENTIAL and RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES

PATHAN'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Before Justices Patkar and Wild at the High Court, an appeal was preferred by Bahimramkhan Akhtjar khan, a Pathan against the sentence of 3 years hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 ordered by the Sessions Judge of Broach on his conviction for passing off currency notes of Rs. 400 as genuine ones under section 489 of the Penal Code.

Mr. M R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, appeared in support of the appeal.

The accused is native of Derais-mailkhan in the N. W. Frontier Province, but had been settled in Nadiad in Gujarat with his brothers for many years and was dealing in as-afoetida. On 12/7/27, he visited Broach on business and was riding to town in the carriage of the complainant Ahmed who was plying for hire. The accused expressed the desire to purchase a carriage and horse; whereupon the complainant offered to sell his own, and the bargain was struck for Rs. 350.

The accused gave four notes of Rs. 100, and received back the surplus of Rs. 50 from the compiainant. The notes were soiled with oil, but the accused assured the complainant that they were quite good ones and that if they could not be cashed, he would exchanged them when he would come again very shortly.

The complainant, thereupon, accepted the notes which were laten found to be counerfeit. He never visited Broach again, and he absconded to his native place immediately after the incident. He was ultimately tracked down by the police and put on his trial.

Their Lordship dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

DAMAGES CLAIMED BY BANK EMPLOYEE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Edulji Ruttonji Mistri claiming damages of Rs. 20,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal or a pension of Rs. 125 per month and one month's salary.

The plaintiff joined the defendant bank, the Comptoir National De Escompte de Paris, Bombay on a salary of Rs. 65 per month and rose to a responsible position as the head clerk of the current accounts department on a salary of Rs. 335. The plaintiff alleged that as his work was considerably increased he asked for help in coping with the work. But his petition was resented by the officers who deprived him of his position and ordered him to take up entirely new work with which he was not familiar. He was further threatened that unless he did the new work satisfactorily, he would be dismissed for incompetence. The plaintiff suggested he might be even put in a subordinate position in his old work rather than be given duties to which he was never trained. His suggestions, however, were rejected by the officers who dismissed him for disobedience.

The plaintiff submitted he had never refused to do any legitimate work or obey reasonable orders. But for his dismissal, he would have been entitled to a pension of Rs. 125 per month for his life time. On his dismissal, he was given only two months salary, though he was entitled to three months. He had served the bank for over 23 years.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's claim and contended that the dismissal was fully justified. They stated that the plaintiff as head clerk of the current accounts department, held a subordinate position and that on September 1, 1924, by virtue of an office order, he was transferred from being the head of the current and loan accounts department, the work of which was for a long time in arrears, to the posting of sundry books of accounts. The plaintiff refused to obey the order affecting inability to perform the duties assigned to him, which, in fact, were very simple and straightforward. When the plaintiff was informed that he must either obey this order or submit his resignation, he insolentl replied that he would do neither and openly challenged the Manager to dismiss him.

The case is proceeding.

BRITIAN'S NEW PEERS

LONDON, July 11.

Peerage have been conferred on Sir William Warrender Mackenzie and Sir Croydon Marks.—Reuter.

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 6-8 only.
Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Opposite Majestic Cinema.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on
BEST TERMS
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UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Strike Court of Enquiry to meet at the Secretariat.

The s.s. Mantua with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Attached Section vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "Students and their duty to promote Swadeshi", at Students' Brotherhood, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Harwood League: G. I. P. Rly., vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Smallpox 2 attacks and 3 deaths. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 60. The total mortality this day last year was 81.

STUDENTS AND SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. J. K. Mehta will deliver a public lecture to-day (Saturday) at the Brotherhood Hall on "Students and their duty to promote Swadeshi" at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

GIRGAON HINDU MAHA SABHA.

On receiving information from the Worli Temporary Jail authorities that about 35 under-trial Hindu prisoners are almost in ragged clothes and have no source to get clothes from anybody, the Girgaon Hindu Maha Sabha have provided the prisoners with necessary clothings.

Mr. Mansukhalal Chhaganlal, a well-known merchant has kindly donated Rs. 25 for this purpose.

AGARKAR DAY.

Agarkar Day will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. G. C. Bhate late Principal of the Willingdon College, Sangli has consented to preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss M. K. Davis will deliver a lecture on "The Bombay Children Act" and Prof. P. A. Wadia, on "The Problems of Poverty" at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The members of the class will visit the Umerkhady Children's Home to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

KANARA SAMATHI, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samathi a condolence meeting of friends and admirers of late Mr. Krishnarao K. Shanvi, the editor "Kanara News", Kumta, N. Kanara, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m., Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaum, when Mr. Vamanrao M. Dubash has kindly consented to preside. All are requested to attend.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Tendulker and his pupils of the Shri Krishna Vidyabya, Dadar will give a musical concert, vocal and instrumental at Kumbhar Wada, Photographer Devare's Bungalow, Dadar, between 9-30 and 11-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). The admission is by passes only.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The B I s.s. "Domala" which left London on the 29th ultimo arrived Port Said early morning the 11th instant and left there the same morning.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 11 a.m. on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The students of the Secretaries Training Class will pay a visit to the Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd. Angrewadi, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. The party is to meet at the Servants of India Society, at 6-30 p.m. from where it will proceed to the Bank. All students are requested to attend.

Mr. Y. A. Bhat, will conduct the Secretaries Training class in Marathi of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Maratha High School, the subject is "Elements of Economics."

A. I. C. C. BYE-ELECTION.

Nomination papers of the following candidates are received for 3 seats on the All-India Congress Committee:—

(1) Sjt. I. S. Patel, (2) Sjt. V. N. Patanker, (3) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai, (4) Sjt. Dalpatram P. Pattak, (5) Sjt. Shaikh Hussein, (6) Sjt. Purshottam Tricamdas.

The day for election is fixed Sunday the 14th instant and the polling time is from 2 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Institution Cinema Film called "If She knew well" will be screened at the following places:—

To-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Pydhownie Bombay Mangrole Jain Sabha Hall, where only Jain ladies will be admitted free.

Sunday the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall in the rear part of the Jain Temple in Fort where Jain males will be admitted free.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of this Samaj Miss Venubai Panse, will deliver an address in Marathi on Mr. Hari Narayan Apte and his Novels in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited.

HUME MEMORIAL MEETING.

A memorial meeting in honour of the late Rev. R. A. Hume will be held at the Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Rev. John McKenzie presides. Messrs R. P. Masani, K. Natarajan and V. N. Chandavarkar will speak.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG SARASWATS.

A meeting of the residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz will be held to-day (Saturday) the 13th instant at 8-30 p.m. to discuss the resolutions on Social Reforms to be moved at the public meeting of Kanara Saraswats to be held at Gamdevi on Sunday. Sjt. R. S. Paddibri will initiate the discussion. Sjt. U. Dattatriya will preside on the occasion. All residents of the Colony, women as well as men, are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Girgaum Congress Committee Mr. K. F. Nariman is elected to represent the above Committee on the B. P. C. C. in the bye-election.

DEATH OF MUSLIM PLEADER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Munshi Abdul Gani Mahomed Kajam, a pleader, of Bhuj.

He was the only Muslim pleader at Bhuj and belonged to the Munhi family. Starting his career as a teacher, Mr. Munshi won the love and esteem of his superiors. He prepared for law and was the first among the successful candidates who appeared at the last Cutch pleaders' examination. He took practical experience under Mr. Ishwarlal for a short time and then started his independent practice.

His funeral was attended by many people.

BOY DROWNED IN POOL OF WATER.

Shima Mashri, a Hindu boy aged three years was playing in a pool of rain water at Kumbharwada, near Dharavi on Thursday afternoon when he slipped and he fell in water. His mother getting anxious on his absence at home, made a search for him and found his dead body floating in the pool. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Friday morning when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Personnel Announced

The personnel of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will be as follows:—

(1) Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman.

(2) Mr. V. L. Mehta, Cooperative Expert.

(3) Prof. V. G. Kale, Indian Economist.

(4) Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Garachi, Representative of Commerce.

(5) Mr. G. Sugdury of Ralli Brothers, Bombay, Representative of Commerce.

(6) Mr. Virachand Vanichand Desai, Representative of Indigenous Bankers.

(7) Mr. B. S. Kamat, Representative of Agricultural interests.

(8) Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C., Representative of urban interests.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

"Swarajya" writes:—

The Muslim Nationalist Party of Bombay has come not a day too soon. The party proposes to fight the forces of reaction which in the name of Islam, have been calling upon Muslims to boycott the Congress and to make common cause with the alien bureaucracy. The Muslim Nationalists realise that nationalism is a greater bulwark for Muslim interests than communalism, and look to the Congress as a more dependable safeguard than the patronage of the Government. Membership of the party entails membership of the Congress as well. Nationalist Muslims in other provinces will do well to copy the Bombay example.

TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay, was held on the 9th inst. in hte Damodar Thackersey Hall. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair. The report of the last year and the balance sheets were read and adopted. The following office bearers and the members of the Managing Committee for the current year were elected:—

President:—Mr. Jamnddas Mehta. Vice-Presidents:—(1) Mr. V. H. Joshi and (2) Mr. B. T. Randive. Gen. Secretary:—Mr. S. V. Deshpande. Secretary:—Mr. B. R. Shinde. Treasuer:—Mr. P. M. Khadilkar.

Resolutions (1) Protesting against the arrests of labour leaders in connection with the Meerut trial and the enactment of repressive legislation like the Trade Disputes Act and the Public Safety Bill Ordinance. (2) Sympathising with the Mill strikers in Bombay and congratulating them on their brave stand. and (3) Calling upon the Tramway Co. to recognise the Union and its demands, were passed.

DESTRUCTION OF SNAKES AND WILD ANIMALS.

The report on the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes for the year 1928 shows that the number of wild animals destroyed during that period decreased from 10,843 to 8,875. Thana was responsible for the destruction of 2,532 animals, Dharwar 1,501, Kanara 1,002, Ratnagiri 1,127 and Belgaum 939.

The total number of snakes destroyed during the year rose from 32,533 to 36,535. Of these Ratnagiri was responsible for the destruction of 15,726, Thar and Parkar 9,551, Dangs 2,454, Nawabshah 2,202, Sukkur 1,304 and Thana 1,227.

The number of persons reported killed by wild animals totalled 43 as against 63 in the previous year, while the mortality caused by snake bite increased from 1,409 to 1,490 of which Ratnagiri was responsible for 214 Thana 132, Thar and Parkar 121, Nawabshah 117 and Satara 104.

The rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes amounted to Rs. 1,115.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND IN AID of the MEERUT MARTYRS

THE ANAND SANGIT MANDALI

will stage their great recent success

"VATSALA HARAN"

with a full and brilliant cast

on SUNDAY, 14 July

at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

A FURTHER ATTRACTION

Miss Vatsala Kumthekar

will charm the audience by her delightful singing

Under the distinguished patronage of Bombay Leaders.

Tickets: Rs. 5|12, Rs. 4|8, Rs. 3|6, Rs. 2|4, Rs. 1|2, Annas 14, and Annas 9 can be had:—

AT JINNAH HALL, Girgaum and THE THEATRE.

FOREIGN COMPANIES' GAIN

—:o:—

CRORES OF RUPEES TAKEN AS PREMIUM

WILL INDIAN FIRMS BE PATRIOTIC?

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company on Thurday last, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K. C. I. E., was voted to the Chair.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1828 stated that the Gross Premium income amounted to Rs. 18,00,851-3-8 and after deducting all Reinsurances and Returns, there remained a nett premium of Rs. 19,68,840-0-0. The income from investments and transfer fees amounted to Rs. 1,09,844-2-10 and with the reserve fund amounting to Rs. 7,57,640, 8-0 brought in from the previous Account, added to it, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 19,36,324-10-10. On the expenditure side, the losses paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 5,25,321-8-2 being 49.15 per cent. of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual commissions, expenses etc., there remained a credit balance of Rs. 9,48,747-13-1 Out of this Rs. 4,27,536/- had been reserved for unexpired risks, being 40 per cent of the premium income for the year. From the balance, the Directors recommended Rs. 4,27,464-0-0 to be carried forward as additional reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 93,747-13-1 to be carried to profit and loss account. To the balance thus brought down was added the amount of Rs. 34,812-4-11 brought forward from last year's account which with the additional of extra gain in American partnership made total of Rs. 1,56,506-14-4. After providing for the necessary depreciation reserve for bad and doubtful debts and investment reserve fund, there remained a credit balance of Rs. 1,15,506-14-4 which the Directors recommended to be appropriate as under:—

For payment of a dividend at 8 annas per share free of income tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0 and for payment of one month's bonus to the staff amounting to Rs. 3,500/, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,403-6-4 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

After the Chairman had moved the adoption of the Report, the shareholders were given an opportunity of general discussion.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman replying to the several points raised by Shareholders assured them that the Board would do everything in their power to accept such of the suggestions as could be carried out. He also assured the Shareholders that the Board were doing everything possible with regard to the investments. It was however necessary that the Board should look to the safety of the funds rather than merely the yield on the funds. He agreed to see that the dividends would now be paid earlier and that a summary of the Report would also be issued in Gujarathi.

In regard to the point raised by Mr. Kapadia as to whether all Indian firms supported Indian Insurance Companies, the Chairman stated that if public opinion were to assert itself more than it did now, they would get insurances from all Indian firms and other Companies. India, he said, had a number of good Insurance Companies and he could not understand why all the Indian firms were not placing their insurances with Indian Insurance Companies. These Companies would have now to show patriotism towards Indian Insurance Companies if more publicity were done in this direction than what was being done at present. It was indeed a pity that crores of rupees of this country should be carried away by way of premiums to foreign countries.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

After the Chairman's remarks the meeting passed resolutions adopting the Report and passing the Accounts. It sanctioned a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) as Directors of the Company and re-elected the retiring Directors Messrs. Kikabhoy Premchand and M. C. Setalvad and appointed Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. as auditors for the next year.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

—:o:—

Corporation Appoints Special Committee To Draft Curiculum

There was a heated debate on the Corporation on Friday evening when the Schools Committee's report on the subject of imparting religious education in the municipal schools came up for discussion. The Councillors who took part in the debate were all Hindus while the non-Hindu Councillors heard the debate with smiling faces but not with passive interest.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The question arose from a resolution forwarded by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, president of the Suburban Hindu Conference, Bassein, held on 28th October, 1928 requesting the Bombay Municipal Corporation to introduce religious education in the curriculum of the Hindu Primary Schools. The Corporation forwarded the matter to the Schools Committee for report, who in their report stated that instructions had been issued to the effect that moral instruction in the form of short moral stories, lessons on morality contained in the text-books, lives of saints or great men and explanation of hymns sung by pupils occasionally be imparted daily for a period of 15 minutes in the beginning of school hours As to religious instruction, the Schools Committee, after taking into consideration the fact that there exist several castes and creeds among the followers of the Hindu religion, did not think it advisable to impart religious instruction in the Municipal Schools.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Schools Committee for further consideration. Mr. Chapsy said in India there were many institutions where religious education was imparted, and he advised the Schools Committee to follow the example or consult one of them.

AN IMPRACTICABLE AFFAIR.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said there were several difficulties in the way of introducing religious education in the Municipal schools. The Government had considered the question exhaustively and found it an impracticable affair. The Schools Committee, however, encouraged religious education, and gave grants-in-aid to the denominational schools, if they complied with their rules. He quoted Lokmanya Tilak who once stated that Hinduism was undefinable.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta considered the report of the Schools Committee unsatisfactory.

Prof. V. G. Rao said morality was the handmaid of religion, and in practice religion was morality. The Schools Committee had approved of moral education which was the best in the circumstances.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri deplored the present communal tension in India which, he said was due to religious fanaticism. He said religion acted like poison. It made people fanatic and therefore it should be avoided.

Dr. P. G. Solanki said he had studied Hindu religion but could not understand what it was. It consisted of so many sections and sub-sections that even the Census Commissioners were at a loss to define it. He therefore moved an amendment that a Special Committee (named) be appointed to draft a curriculum to suit the Municipal Schools.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Solanki's amendment was carried as substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Loth as I am to enter into newspaper controversies on side issues, "I cannot allow the statement of the Joint Secretaries of the Shri Hindu Dharma-Samaj Hitrakshak Samiti appearing in your to-day's issue regarding the acceptance of the principles of keeping one well open within a radius of every 500 yards as enunciated by me in my Press Note of 6th July, to pass unchallenged. A few days before the date of the deputation, Sir Manmohandas Ramji saw me in the Municipal Office in company with a member of the Corporation, Mr. Dwarkadas Kalyandas. I placed the abovementioned principle before him and he stated unequivocally that it was acceptable to him in principle. The next day, however,—(17th June)—he wrote a letter to me in which he stated: "With regard to the interview I had with you the other day in the matter of the filling in of the wells, I considered the question of allowing the wells to remain open for use of the religiously minded people, though I approve of the principle of the suggestion you made, but I consider that in practice it will be found impracticable and will give rise to serious difficulties." The same principle was enunciated by me to Mr. Lalji Naranji who saw me in company with Mr. L. R. Tairsee a few hours before the meeting with the deputation. He too accepted the principle and at the meeting Mr. Lalji was the first to suggest that a solution of the difficulty could be found along these lines, viz., permitting the use of common wells for the requirements of the orthodox. I am not aware what authority the Secretaries of the Samiti have for stating that the principle was not acceptable to Mr. Lalji Naranji or Sir Manmohandas Ramji. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty that it was decided to take a census of the wells to be so kept open. The Secretaries of the Samiti admit that they asked me to "give a list of wells." Unless the "list"—(the actual word used was "census")—was to be prepared on some accepted principle, a census of wells could have no meaning. In fact, Mr. Naranji Dayal, one of the Secretaries of the Samiti, went so far in urging me to prepare the census as to say that I would find, when the census was so prepared, that the number of actual wells to be kept open would be smaller than what I was myself prepared to give.

I also gave an assurance at the meeting that, pending the preparation of the census and the discussion of the question by the Corporation, I would suspend all action against wells not actually breeding or which were genuinely required, for religious purposes. I have more than kept the promise as no action has been taken against any well since then. The hartal was nevertheless observed. The only inference to be drawn is that some at least of the members of the deputation misinterpreted the genuine desire of the Commissioner to respect religious feelings as far as he could, consistently with the carrying out of the policy of malaria prevention, and came to the conclusion that the more they shouted the more they would get.

I am aware of the difficulties of "leaders" in these days and I have no desire to embarrass them, but at the same time, I cannot allow statements which do not present facts in their true light to be publicly made.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. DALAL.

July 12.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Dy. Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India writes:—

We give below for your information a note of the net profits of the Bank for the half-year and their distribution:—

Net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1929 Rs. 64,59,300; brought forward from 31st December 1928 Rs. 16,72,200; total Rs. 81,31,500.

The Governors have declared a dividend of 16 per cent per annum free of Income Tax absorbing Rs. 45,00,0000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 3,48,000; carried forward Rs. 27,83,500. Total Rs. 81,31,500.

GROSS EARNINGS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of June 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of June 1929 are as follows:— Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,11,795-3-0; the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,93,671-9-10; the Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,91,350-11-2."

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the Saraswats of Bombay and Suburbs will be held on Sunday the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to consider the following resolutions to be submitted to his Holiness Shrimat Anandashram Swamiji for consideration at the proposed Mahasabha. The resolutions, which are on the lines of those passed at the last Saraswat Conference at Santa Cruz, are with regard to (1) abolition of child marriage, (2) the remarriage of widows, (3) other Marriage Reforms, (4) the Unification of Saraswat Communities.

All the members of the community are cordially invited to attend without fail. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK PRICES IMPROVE 4 POINTS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 12.

Previous Closing Rate	18.51
To-day's Opening Rate	18.50
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.55
Difference	plus .04

—:o:—

New York, July 12.

The New York Cotton Futures market ruled quiet and steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a short turnover. Prices opened at a decline of 1 point and after a further decline of 5 points there was steady recovery on short covering. The market closed at a rise of 4 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

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On Saturday the Liverpool market is due to open unchanged and in Bombay Broach A|M is expected to open at Rs. 331-8-0.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 12.

Previous Closing Rate	9.80
To-day's Opening Rate	9.73
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.78
Difference	—.02

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 12.

In sympathy with overnight decline at New York the Liverpool market opened at a decline of 7 points. Under short covering prices kept on gradually hardening throughout the day and the market closed at a decline of 2 points. American Middling closed unchanged at 10.21 and Egyptians closed 5 points down at 16.30.

—:o:—

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

—:o:—

Between midnight and daybreak: no precipitation. Slightly cooler.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Master Spinners have received over 80 per cent ballot in connection with proposed reduction in wages.

This is a Bearish factor.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 12.

Silver Ready	24 3 0
Higher	unchanged
Silver Forward	24 3 0
	unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 12.

Firht Settlement	55 8 0
Second Settlement	55 5 0
Third Settlement	55 3 0

SWEEPING SUCCESSES
1929 and 1928 Exams.
GIVE US UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)
All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).
Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.
LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.
40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.
In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.
In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.
Prospectus on application or Probably call at
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Public Accountants, Accountants, Secretaries, Book-keepers, Commercial Instructors, etc., are invited to apply for Membership and Degrees. Persons who possess qualifications and practical experience are exempted from examination—only for a short time.
Examinations will be held twice a year in June and December. For further information apply to:—
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The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

G.D.A., F.I.S.A., F.C.R.A., C.A.I.B., L.C.C., & D. Com.
(I. M. C.)
ENROLMENTS
have commenced at
Batliboi's
AccountancyTraining Institute
Free advice as to selection of Course. New Session has just commenced.
Ask any Commerce Student before joining.
Write or call for Free Prospectus giving detailed information as to Courses and Fees.
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1929.

The Way To Convince

—:o:—

The recommendation of the Congress Working Committee to the A. I. C. C. that Congressmen in Councils should be asked to resign their seats forthwith does not seem to have enthused a large number of leading Congressmen. It was to be expected that those outside the Congress would not view with sympathy the renewal of a complete boycott of Councils. But even Congressmen seem to be sharply divided on the question. Many of the Congress Councillors have unequivocally disapproved of the Working Committee's Bombay decision in favour of abstention from the Councils and, though they have loyally agreed to abide by the final decision of the Committee, they have asked for special permission to attend the Councils on various grounds, reasonable or frivolous. The importance they attach to the debates or votes in the Council does not show that they will willingly resign their seats altogether. They may conceivably be coerced by the A. I. C. C. But it is doubtful whether it is wise to coerce them. It is even more doubtful whether such coercion will fulfil the purpose of securing the fullest concentration on the work outside the Council. The chances appear to be that any coercion or a snap vote in favour of Council boycott may once again plunge the Congress into a sharp controversy which may prevent any concentration on any useful work. Even the Non-co-operators who are now silently doing some Khaddar or Prohibition work, may be drawn into the controversy in the hope of reviving at least one item of their cherished programme of Non-co-operation. We are not exaggerating the difficulties of the situation. We only warn Congressmen against possible contingencies. Nor do we suggest that the question of a complete or partial ban on Councils should be entirely dropped by the A. I. C. C. We only plead that the question need not be pressed to the point of coercing an appreciably large or influential minority.

We have already suggested what the A. I. C. C. may safely do. It must tentatively endorse the Working Committee's Bombay decision subject to a few exceptions. It must also sternly discountenance the suggestion of a few Congressmen in favour of accepting office. This is a question of principle and honour and admits of no exception. As regards the larger question of a complete boycott of the Councils, our view is clear. The Councils must be boycotted as soon as possible, the sooner the better. And we trust those who oppose the Working Committee's recommendation will realise that it has been prompted by the supreme need of the country which demands that it should take immediate steps to make good the Calcutta ultimatum. But the boycott must be such as will not lead to a sharp division in the ranks of Congressmen. It would not be wise to carry out the decision of a majority in favour of it if the minority is not only strongly opposed to it but is also fairly numerous to make united action outside the Councils difficult. In such a case we feel that the question is best decided by the Lahore Congress in December, when the situation would be much clearer than it is now and the public would be spontaneously disposed to accept radical proposals. When a comprehensive programme comes up before the Congress, it would be easier for Congressmen to see each item of it in a clear perspective and to judge whether the Councils have any legitimate place in the whole scheme of action. This may possibly be one of the points of view of the Jessore District Conference which has suggested that the boycott of the Councils would be premature before the end of the year.

The A. I. C. C., however, may well make an attempt to prepare the ground for an intensive mass agitation early next year by persuading the pro-Council Congressmen to see the littleness of the work in the Councils beside what may be achieved outside by mass organisation. The lead in this direction may be given by Mahatma Gandhi in his own dispassionate but forceful manner. But there is a far better way of carrying conviction even to those who now swear by the Councils, a way which Mahatmaji himself will most heartily appreciate. And that is for all those who are against the Councils to demonstrate by actual work the potentialities of work in the country. Let them leave the Councils, the Councillors, and the Council controversy severely alone and speed up the boycott of foreign cloth. It is such work carried on persistently by the many who are outside the Councils that will carry conviction to those who are now or seem to be enamoured of Councils. Let them not be content with a mere negative anti-Council slogan.

Hail Repression!

—:o:—

The conviction of Dr. Satyapal and the savage sentence passed by the Magistrate add one more worthy name to the country's fast lengthening Roll of Honour. Years ago convictions like these unnerved many. But happily, Indians have now learned to say: "Hail repression!" Dr. Satyapal is convicted of sedition. His speech may or may not be seditious. But which country has ever won freedom without many of its sons having been guilty of "sedition" in one form or other? If he has technically erred—from the moral point of view he has not—he has erred in illustrious company, in the company of Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak and many others whom the whole world would honour for desiring and working for their country's freedom. The main point of interest now is that Dr. Satyapal's place should be promptly filled. But we have no doubt it has already been filled. It is always so with freedom's struggle. Individuals may be disabled but the struggle will continue till Freedom is won. Every instance of martyrdom will only inspire many more persons to seek martyrdom and will hush craven whispers of surrender or compromise. They must be very simple men who think that by crippling a few Congressmen they can cripple the Congress. The Lahore Congress will show to the world how futile it is to seek to stem the coming tide.

Only Self-respecting Couse.

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We have pointed out time and again that the only self-respecting course for the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in regard to the appointment of the head of its Executive, is to demand full and unfettered power by legislation to select this officer. The Municipal Act must be amended in this direction and the sooner the better. The spectacle of a great civic body being "served", as a kind of legal fiction, by a person who looks for his masters elsewhere is humiliating and the present practice is a negation of local self-government. The fact that the Government may appoint capable Indian civilians like Mr. Dalal is beside the point. The Corporation began on Thursday a debate on this question when they took up for consideration the third report of the Retrenchment and Reforms Inquiry Committee appointed by them some time ago. This Committee, too, recommends that the Corporation should secure the power of appointing the Commissioner but it proposes as a "first safeguard" that the Government should have power of confirming the appointment made by the Corporation. The safeguard will wreck the contemplated reform. On principle it is wrong for the Corporation to agree that it will appoint only such officers as the Government do not object to. During the course of the debate some members of the Corporation, with a pathetic disbelief in democracy and in the capacity of a civic body to choose the fittest man as the head of its Executive, brought in the authority of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and also insinuated that if the Corporation could not control its Commissioner it was because of its weakness. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta lived in times when local self-government had not materially advanced in this country and it is no good dragging in his honoured name to discuss the present position. As regards the Corporation's weakness, any civic body which finds itself saddled with an Executive head who owes allegiance elsewhere is bound to be placed in an uncomfortable position. We hope the Corporation will show by its decision on the debate that it stands for freedom and self-respect.

Stab In Advance.

—:o:—

The Simon Commission may recommend anything it likes, but British vested interests are careful to prepare for a stab in advance in the back of any contemplated "reform" in Indian administration. A message from London states that the members of the India Council who gave evidence before the Simon "Joint Free" Conference in London on Tuesday assumed, as a matter of course, that India was not likely to be accorded "full Dominion Status" in the near future and urged that in the contemplated Constitution the Secretary of State in Council should continue to control "the reserved departments as up to now". The Great Moghul at the India Office and his Council are to continue, we are told, this business of supervision and control "on behalf of the British electorate". They will exercise, according to the die-hard group who gave evidence, "a steadying influence on the British Cabinet in respect of any unreasonable demands by the latter on the Indian Exchequer". This precious sentiment is only a sop thrown out to those in India who may be fondly hoping that the new Constitution will give India larger financial latitude in spending money for her own benefit. The British Cabinet's "demand upon the Indian Exchequer", when the interests of Britain are concerned, has always been made in disregard of Indian opinion or Indian financial capacity. If the die-hard view prevails, the essentials of British administrative policy in India will remain just what they are now.

In Right Earnest

—:o:—

The MacDonald Government are reported to have taken the courageous step of initiating their practical work in the cause of naval disarmament by abandoning the projected construction of six sub-marines and their parent-ships. The step will evoke loud protest from the Tories who will point out that the scrapping of their building programme will mean less employment in British dock-yards. But the elaborate schemes Mr. Thomas contemplates for tackling unemployment are likely to provide work for a large number of out-of-work men and the bold lead the MacDonald Government have given to other Governments, by being the first to check increase in naval armaments, should raise Britain's prestige at Geneva, when the thorny question of disarmament is discussed afresh with whole-hearted American co-operation.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S LEAD

WILL A. I. C. C. VOTE FOR DEFEATIST POLICY?

—:o:—

(BY C. K. S.)

The resolution of the Working Committee recommending the Congress members in the various legislatures to resign their seats would be welcomed with jubilation by all Nationalists in the country. When the Working Committee's original resolution calling upon Congressmen to abstain from attending the legislatures was announced, objections were raised by Congressmen from various parts of the country on the flimsy plea that the interests of the people would suffer if Congressmen did not attend the Councils, in view of the fact that various questions affecting the weal of the people would be coming up for discussion before the legislatures. The Working Committee have given full consideration to all points of view and have now adopted a resolution advising Congressmen in the legislatures to resign their seats, as the present political situation does not warrant any relaxation of their previous resolution, but, on the contrary, demands the adoption of a firmer and a more courageous policy, as well as the stiffening of the Congress programme. They have, therefore, advised the Congress members in the various legislatures to resign their seats (instead of only abstaining from attending them, according to their original resolution) and with a view to enlist the confidence of the country they have lost no time in calling a meeting of the A. I. C. C. to pronounce its verdict.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

To those Congressmen who have consistently pinned their faith to the constructive programme of the Congress and who had doubted the early possibility of the Swarajists reverting to the N. C. O. policy, the resolution of the Working Committee has come as an agreeable surprise. I must admit that I had expected that the Working Committee, to avoid any possible split in the Congress rank, would be forced to water down their original resolution in view of the forceful representations made by various provincial leaders and that they would ultimately decide to permit Congressmen to attend legislatures for specific purposes, advising them to refrain from attending on all other occasions. But the fact that the Working Committee have abandoned all such methods and have concentrated on the constructive programme, clearly indicates that another chapter in the Gandhian Era is dawning upon us, and that the Working Committee are convinced that there is no other alternative for the Congress than to revert to the policy of N. C. O., for the attainment of the country's freedom.

CLARION CALL.

Due to the demoralization that had crept in our political life since the advent of the Swarajist Party, it was not possible to revert to N. C. O. without carrying on considerable preparatory work. It is, indeed, gratifying to note that the leaders of the country have realized this fact as is manifest from Mahatmaji's resolution at the last A. I. C. C. meeting which is nothing but a clarion call to the Nationalists to put a stop to the Council "tamasha" and take to constructive work to prepare the country for the approaching struggle. The Working Committee's resolution is nothing but an indication of the earnestness and sincerity of the leaders to carry out the programme outlined in Mahatmaji's resolution and a vindication of the fact that freedom

(Continued on page 11)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

"IT TAKES AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN TO HUNT FOXES FOR THE BENEFITS OF THE UNEMPLOYED"

The Englishman's love of animals and his love of sport is unique. 'Yaffla' in the "New Leader" has some very pithy observations on the subject. Foreigners, he says, "regard animals without tenderness. They even call us humbugs, because we say it is cruel to kill some animals and not cruel to kill others. The French were genuinely puzzled a few years ago as to why we indignantly put down pigeon-shooting by law while continuing to allow people to do precisely the same thing to partridges and pheasants. "Is the pigeon gentler than the grouse" they asked. "Has he the will-to-live more potent than the partridge?"

CONSULTING THE ANIMALS.

"The answer, of course, is that he has. What people do not realise is that our very love of animals enables us to understand their feelings. It is not generally known that there is a standing committee of sportsmen whose job it is to elicit the opinions of every bird or beast before we kill it. The result is that whenever we kill anything it is because the animal likes it.

"A typical example of this specialised knowledge appeared in a recent letter to the "Morning Post". It said:—

"Were deer and foxes to cease being hunted, they would be exterminated. Surely they would rather live and be hunted than not live at all."

"Nothing could better demonstrate the humane purpose which prompts our British sportsmen. The writer probably knew that the last questionnaire circulated by the Home Office to all deer, foxes, and otters resident in Great Britain showed an overwhelming preponderance of feeling among those animals in favour of death rather than extermination.

"Further, exhaustive inquiries were made recently amongst representative British birds, to ascertain their feelings in regard to being shot. Blood-tests were made, the blood being analysed to discover the proportion of 'joie de vivre' to indifference in the various birds. In addition, use was made of a sensitive instrument recently invented in Chicago for recording the comparative intensity of the blushes of blondes and brunettes. A small dynamo was attached to the bird's heart, and the word "gun" shouted in its ear. If the bird showed discomfort it was placed under the Wild Birds' Protection Act. If it remained calm, it was included in the Game Laws.

* * *

"Finally, let me touch upon the economic aspect of sport—more important than any other at this particular time. I can best express this by another quotation from a "Morning Post" correspondent:—

"On my return from hunting lately I was met by my groom in a dreadful state of mind, as he had read that a law was to be introduced to abolish hunting. . . . I assured him that Parliament would not do anything so foolish. . . . Is it forgotten that there are a million unemployed? Were hunting to go, I shudder to consider the result. Unemployment would increase and the revenue would lose dog licences, game

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day

Not Wanted.

M. Trotzky is not wanted in England. That is the fiat issued by the MacDonald Government. Their refusal of his request to make England his refuge will no doubt please the Tories and the Liberal and Labour Imperialists. In their anxiety not to do anything which will give umbrage to the Soviet authorities and mar the smooth passage of the negotiations for an Anglo-Russian understanding, the Labour Government have chosen to disregard one of the noblest of British political traditions. Britain always gave ready refuge for the politically persecuted of other nations. When M. Trotzky desired to settle down in Germany, Herr Loebe, the President of the Reichstag, in a letter to a friend had drawn pointed attention to the British traditional hospitality to the foreign political exile and desired that Germany as a Republic "should carry on the great tradition". But evidently they have fallen on evil times in Europe and are afraid to do the big thing. Kemal Pasha alone has the courage to say to M. Trotzky he can live in Constantinople so long as he likes.

Intriguing.

For several years the Manchurian officials have been viewing with great distrust and dissatisfaction the spectacle of an alien authority controlling the Chinese Eastern Railway. The late Mukden War-Lord, Chang Tso-lin, particularly objected to the fact that this alien authority was the Soviet Government, as he apprehended that the Russian railway administrators not only did their technical work, but also served their Government as propagandists. The remonstrances on his part and the denials on the part of the Soviet that such propaganda exists were numerous, but the quarrel dragged on until at last his son who is now in control of Manchuria and has accepted the hegemony of the Nanking Government felt that a spectacular move was necessary to make the Soviet realise that Nationalist China would not brook propaganda by foreigners on its own soil. Hence the deportation of the sixty Soviet railway officials. But it is intriguing to notice that these arrests should follow soon after the announcement that the new Japanese Government is anxious to secure friendly relations with the Nanking Government.

Local Self-Government in States.

Most municipalities in Indian States pass for self-governing bodies, but are in reality creatures of the State Governments. The attempts that are being made to make these bodies fully representative and truly self-governing are, therefore, a move in the right direction, though much belated. We are glad to understand that in the Bhavnagar State Sir Prabhashankar Pattani has himself taken the initiative in the attempt to make the Bhavnagar Municipality a wholly elected body. At present it consists of 20 elected, 10 nominated and 5 co-opted members. Sir Prabhashankar, our Bhavnagar correspondent informs us, has suggested that all the 35 members should be elected and that a few officials may co-operate with it as an advisory body without a vote. Naturally, the Municipality has gratefully welcomed the suggestion and we hope the small reform will be brought into force soon. It is superfluous to add that much depends upon the powers of the Municipality and the theory of representative government applies with equal force to the Government of the whole State

Seva Sadan.

Presiding over the twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society of Bombay, Mr. Justice Madgaonkar said how pleasing it was, in these days of stress on caste, creed and race, to be in an atmosphere where the work and workers were above and beyond all thought of caste and creed and race. We fully share the learned Justice's pleasure. The Seva Sadan is an ornament to the city, though many in the city have not yet fully realised its value. It is an institution conducted almost entirely by women in the cause of Indian womanhood in a spirit of service that is radiated far beyond the institution. It has now on its rolls nearly 400 pupils, receiving useful instruction of various kinds. Most of these pupils, we have no doubt, will form themselves into centres of social service in the future. The people of Bombay have been fairly generous to the institution, but it has always contrived to outstrip their generosity, to do more and better work and make fresh legitimate claims on public help. Bombay philanthropists should see to it that their generosity keeps pace with the Seva Sadan's growing record of work.

COMMUNAL TENSION AND HINDU MAHASABHA

Muslim Committee's Representatives Before Riot Inquiry Committee

THE KAMATIPURA PACT

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee met again on Friday morning at the Secretariat and examined several witnesses including Messrs. S. Nabiullah and A. R. Dimtimkar who appeared on behalf of the Bombay Muslim Committee. The witnesses had submitted quite an exhaustive written statement covering over 50 printed pages.

Examined orally, Mr. Dimtimkar stated that the Muslim Peace Committee was started on February 5 at a meeting held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. He was present at this meeting. The meeting was called by Sheriff Devji Kanji and some of his friends when they saw that the Pathans were mercilessly attacked by infuriated mobs. The object of the meeting was to secure protection for Pathans and remove misunderstanding regarding the kidnapping scare. The most regettable thing was that the misunderstanding continued in spite of the contradiction of the kidnapping story by Government. The witness complained that the local vernacular Press helped to spread the scare by featuring all sorts of fantastic stories. He then referred to the photograph of a Borah and his son printed in "Hindustan and Prajamitra" in connection with the kidnapping story. He alleged that this photograph was published at the instance of an Arya Samajist. The Muslim Peace Committee, he added, co-operated with the Citizens' Peace Committee and also helped the Hindus in Muslim localities in various ways.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness remarked that it was preposterous to say that mosques were used for storing stones and lathis. No Muslim would conceive of such a sacrilege as it was against the spirit of Islam.

Continuing his evidence, the witness launched a tirade against the Hindu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj. The entire responsibility of the riots, he alleged, went to these two Hindu organisations. The ground for hatred, he proceeded, was prepared by the Arya Samaj. He then quoted a passage in Gujarati from a booklet written by a Muslim as a reply to "Rangila Rasool" in which Mahatma Gandhi was alleged to have made certain unfavourable comments regarding the activities of the Arya Samajists. Even the late Lala Lajpat Rai was quoted as running down the activities of the Arya Samajists. The burden of the witness' song was that the Arya Samajists were intensifying the communal tension.

ALLEGED MOTIVES OF ARYA SAMAJ.

The witness strongly complained that Hindu papers were carrying on a regular propaganda against the Muslim community. He averred that there was not a single Muslim paper which indulged in scurrilous language against the Hindu community.

Mr. S. Nabiullah interpolated a statement that the Arya Samajists were afraid because the Muslims were increasing in numbers.

Mr. Mirza: Do you mean to say that their enmity towards the Muslims is due to their ambition to get political superiority — Exactly so.

The witness then produced a number of cuttings from Hindu newspapers to substantiate their charges against the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Dimtimkar drew attention to what he regarded a great public danger, namely, that there were numerous Arya Samajists in Bombay and they were very active at that.

Mr. Mirza: Is it a fact that the Mahasabha organisation is considered to be stronger than Indian National Congress?—It has become so for the time being.

Mr. Mirza: Have not the Mahasabha activiies upset the communal compromise arrived at Madras in 1927?—Yes; it has.

The witnesses observed that the Congress had become a handmaid of Mahasabha as the leaders of the Mahasabha were practically ruling the Congress.

Mr. Dimtimkar then put in some papers to substantiate his allegations against the Mahasabha leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje.

HINDU MAHASABHA ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Nabiullah then gave his story as to how the Mahasabha organisation was started. He traced the origin of the Mahasabha in the "Mopla Riots." This was the organisation, he said, which taught the Hindu community to be physically strong solely with a view to retaliate the attacks of "sl" and "badamashis" on Hindu women and children. He went to the length of suggesting that it was Mahasabha that invented the story of children being kidnapped by Pathans.

Mr. Mirza: Are there any "Akhadas" in Bombay where Hindus are trained up in the use of lathies and knives?—Yes; I have heard that there is a Hindu "Akhada" at Matunga where "Bhayyas" are taught to handle knives and swords.

Mr. Mirza: Is not a license necessary for the use of a sword?—That is all done in secret.

Mr. Mirza: Who started the "Shuddhi" movement?—I think the late Swami Shraddhanand.

Mr. Mirza: When was it started?—Some twenty years ago. The question came into prominence when the Malkana Rajputs were taken into the Hindu fold.

The witness declared that the "Tanzim" and "Tabligh" movements were started by Muslims as a reply to "Shuddhi" and "Sangathan" movements of Hindus.

HINDUS BLAMED FOR KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Mr. Dimtimkar made a categorical statement that Hindus started the kidnapping scare. The main reason on which he based his premise was that nobody except Hindus was interested in the hunt of Pathans.

Mr. Mirza: Was there any pact arrived at on February 8 between Hindu and Muslim members by which it was agreed that there should be no more rioting by either community?—It was not a pact signed, sealed and delivered but for all practical purposes it was a real pact. This pact was negotiated at Kamatipura at an informal meeting of the leaders of both the communities. The leaders had met at the residence of Rao Bahadur Manaji Raje. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Nariman and others and it was agreed upon that they should move in the affected areas urging people not to resort to violence.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Was this pact communicated to Hindus in Kalbadevi Road?—Yes; Sheriff Devji Kanji was asked to ring the Mahajanwadi about the understanding arrived at in Kamatipura.

The Committee then adjourned to Saturday 11-30 a.m.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

BRITAIN'S FURTHER APPEAL TO FRANCE FOR VENUE

LONDON, July 11.

It is learned tha the British Government is about to address another appeal to France to waive her objection to holding the proposed Reparations Conference in London. It is hoped that France will concur with the views of other Governments and that the meeting will begin on August 6. Discussions are likely to last some weeks.

The British Government will be greatly disappointed if in few days after the Assembly of the Conference it is not possible to announce that Allies will proceed with the evacuation of the Rhineland most speedily.—Reuter.

SOVIET AIR SQUADRON'S VISIT TO ITALY

PERMISSION TO FLY OVER DARDANELLES

LONDON, July 11.

Constantinople.—The Soviet Government has requested Turkey to authorise the Soviet air squadron to fly over the Dardanelles on its forthcoming visit to Italy in return to the Italian seaplane squadron's visit to the Blacksea.—Reuter.

"TOOL IN UNKNOWN PERSON'S HANDS"

TELEPHONE GIRL CASE JUDGMENT

ACCUSED CONVICTED OF TRESPASS ONLY AND FINED RS. 100

Judgment was delivered by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday morning in the case known as the "Telephone Girl Case" in which Jivaji Motiram Satam, a peon employed in Butterworth and Co. was charged with insult and attempt to outrage the modesty of Miss E. Hibbert, a telephone operator of the Bombay Telephone Co. The Magistrate acquitted the accused on both the charges but found him guilty of trespass under Section 477 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, three weeks' simple imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on April 7 last the accused was alleged to have made certain indecent proposals over the telephone to the complainant and one Miss James, following which he called at the office by appointment and was arrested. The complainant Miss Hibbert and another Miss James were on duty as operators on the 'phone working in different departments. It appears that a man spoke to Miss James in broken English through the telephone giving his name as Rodrigues and made certain indecent overtures to her.

This unknown person further wanted her name and inquired of her whether she would go out with him for Rs. 100. Miss James declined the offer and asked him to clear the line. After half an hour the same person made similar proposals to Miss James which she communicated to the complainant. The latter had also an identical experience the same day as a result of which she asked the person to come over to her office at a particular time. He agreed to the proposal and told her that he would come up wearing a black cap and dhoti. At the appointed time accused turned up and was arrested.

The accused in his defence contended that as he was told by his manager that his services would be dispensed with he went about on that day for a job and finding the door of the Telephone Co. open he went up in the hope of getting employment.

The Magistrate upon going through the evidence closely found that it was extremely improbable that the accused could have telephoned from the office of Butterworth and Co. without attracting the attention of any clerk. Further it was not proved that it was the accused who spoke in broken English. It was also impossible to believe that the accused would be so foolish as to give his name as Rodrigues and come with a black coat and dhoti.

His Worship, however, had no doubt that the accused went to the telephone office not knowing of the conversation that had taken place and at the request of some unknown person to meet the complainant for a purpose which was not clear. Having regard o all circumstances of the case, His Worship was of opinion that the conversation must have been carried on by some person other than the accused, who being young and inexperienced agreed to be a tool in the hands of the unknown person.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR AT PATNA

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUSICAL CONFERENCE

PATNA, July 12.

Pandit Vishnu Digambarjee of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, one of the greatest living exponents of Indian music has been here for the last one week with his troupe of musicians and singers. Arrangements are being made to hold a musical conference here on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instants. Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Justice Dhavale and other prominent people are taking keen interest in it.—Free Press.

FINANCE MINISTER GETS JAIL FOR FRAUD

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—The Correctional Court has sentenced former Finance Minister Klotz to two years' imprisonment for faud and abuse of trust in issuing worthless cheques.—Reuter.

FIRING IN MILL AREA

(Continued from Page 1.)

lets. They are being detained in the hospital.

Free fighting and pelting of stones continued for nearly half an hour when the police party with reinforcement repaired to the spot and restored quiet.

LEADERS PRESENT THEMSELVES AT POLICE STATION.

In the meanwhile Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Ranadive went to the Bhoiwada Police Station and presented themselves to the Superintendent Spiers. Mr. A. R. Gadkari Advocate and Mr. Patankar, pleader, appeared on their behalf and they were let on bail on personal recognizance.

LIST OF INJURED PERSONS.

Following is the list of injured persons in the disturbance:—

(1) Mr. Kandalkar (President, G. K. U.)

(2) Phillip Fern (Engine driver, B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

(3) A. X. Azevedo (Fireman, B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

(4) Ganpat Gangaram (striker) bullet wound.

(5) Tatiya Ganoo (striker) bullet wound.

(6) Ganpat Laxan.

CHINCHPOKLY RESIDENTS GET PANICKY

ARMED POLICE AVERTS DANGEROUS SITUATION

A grave situation was averted by the timely arrival of the armed police on Friday morning at Chinchpokli. For the past few days since the trouble arose in the municipal schools, uneasiness prevails in the mind of the residents at Chinchpokli, and for every little incident they get panicky and apprehend some danger. On Friday morning picketing was going on both at the mills and the municipal schools at Chinchpokli and the boys and the strikers were shouting to the top of their voices "Lal Bawta-kijay." This demonstration naturally collected a crowd of people who stood out of curiosity to watch the fun.

PEOPLE GET PANICKY.

The attention of the police was drawn at this stage to the fact that at the New Great Eastern Mill which is not very far from the Municipal schools at Chinchpokli five volunteers were posted as pickets instead of two as ordered by the Commissioner of Police. A Sergeant went there and told the three volunteers to withdraw, but it is alleged they abused him. Two volunteers were, therefore, immediately arrested. This arrest excited the strikers who had collected on the footpath and the arrested persons were given a send-off by shouts of "Lal Bawta-ki jay." Several residents of the locality, hearing the tremendous shouts, both of the boys and strikers, apprehended some trouble and rushed out with lathis in their hands on the road. They saw a crowd of people collected who the two volunteers were arrested and thought that was due to some communal tension. The crowd was going to exchange lathis, but the armed police immediately came on the spot and dispersed it in a few minutes.

To prevent any disturbance, the police took precaution in not allowing any man to stand on the footpath or on the road between Victoria Garden and Chinchpokli. The shop keepers closed down their shops and from Kala Chowki to Victoria Garden the locality presented a deserted appearance. By 10-30 a.m. peace and quiet were again restored and the business assumed a normal aspect.

The picketing of the schools by students again continued on Friday, and the attendance in municipal schools at Lal Baug, Chinchpokli, Arthur Road and De Lisle Road considerably fell down. Six schools were entirely closed.

FRIDAY'S ATTENDANCE 96,341

BOMBAY, July 12.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"To-day's attendence is 96,341."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S SUCCESS

CARRIES FIRST CLASS IN LONDON UNIVERSITY

BOMBAY, July 12.

Mr. Kasimbhoy, B.E., of Bombay University who proceeded to London in August, 1926 has just passed his B.Sc. in Engineering in London University standing first in Ist class, winning a prize and medal. Mr. Kasimbhoy was a scholar of Dawoodbhoy and Tayabbhoy Trust. While studying for Bachelor of Engineering in Poona, he was sent to England for B.Sc. in Municipal College for Engineering, London. The Trustees have now allowed him to continue his studies further for a degree of M.H.B. and also for acquiring practical knowledge.—Free Press.

Making Mountain out of a Molehill

SCARING NEWSPAPERS REPORTS TO BLAME

ONLY A SCHOOLBOY SQUABBLE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ON TRUTH ABOUT BATTLE BETWEEN RED AND GREEN FLAGS

That the skirmish that took place between the pupils of the Marathi and Urdu Schools at Chinchpokli over "Red and Green Flags" was not at all a serious affair and that certain newspapers had unduly magnified it into a communal riot, was the unanimous opinion reached by the members of the Bombay Schools' Committee at a special meeting held in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Boman-Behram, the Chairman, made a statement to the effect that the situation was not at all grave and that what had taken place was a mere schoolboy squabble in which a very few took part. He along with certain other members had visited the School in question and had come to the conclusion that normal conditions would be restored very soon. However, the Schools Committee would remain watchful and take such steps as were necessary to restore harmony.

PARENTS GET PANICKY.

Owing to the panicky rumours, he said, parents of pupils were naturally nervous to send their boys to schools and he invited suggestions with a view to allay their fear. Upon discussion it was decided that the Municipal schools in the area must employ temporary call-boys to escort pupils to and from the schools so that the parents might agree to their children being sent under protection. A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Dimtimkar, Mrs. Tyabji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Sukhtankar, Prof. Rao, Mr. Pupala and Mr. D. G. Dalvi was appointed to deal watch the situtation and take steps.

STATEMENT.

At the outset the Chairman placed the following statement before the House:—

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, a fracas took place before school hours, outside the compound of the Chinchpokli Schools, between a few Hindu and Mahomedan boys over the question of red badges worn by some of the Hindu boys. So far as could be ascertained, slight injury was caused to two Hindu boys. As this incident occurred on the footpath, a crowd of passers-by and pupils gathered together at the gate of the school. The crowd then rushed into the compound whereupon the Police, who were sent for, came and dispersed the crowd.

The guardians of most of the pupils on hearing of his news took away their children. The situation was soon calmed down, but the attendance in the schools was very low. The Chairman of the Schools Committee accompanied by some members and the Secretary went to the place in the evening and made inquiries regarding the incident of the morning.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, long before the opening time of the school, some Hindu boys were found picketing at the gate of the school with a view to prevent other pupils from attending the school, but they quietly dispersed on the arrival of the Police. The schools remained practically without attendance during the day.

On Thursday, the 11th instant at the opening time of the school a number of Hindu boys gathered together in a compound opposite the school-house and after some time went away without attending the school. Even on this day the attendance was practically nil in the Marathi School, although a few boys attended the Urdu School. A few members of the Schools Committee accompanied by the Secretary went to the Chinchpookli Schools and then took a round to other schools in the area with a view to ascertain the real situation.

It appears on enquiry that the attendance of one Municipal School on the 10th and that of two to three on the 11th was seriously affected by picketing carried on mostly by the pupils of the Chinchpokli Marathi School. All these schools were kept open throughout these days. It may be mentioned here that from the beginning of the trouble the Police authorities have taken prompt action in quieting the situation.

The Schools Committee feel that the situation is not so grave as it is likely to appear from the account published in some of the newspapers. They are however watching the situation very carefully and taking every possible step to restore the normal condition in the affected schools.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that he had himself gone on the scene and his impression was that normal conditions would soon be restored. He admitted that the guardians of the pupils were afraid to send their children owing to the credence they gave to rumours. They were afraid for the personal safety of their children and he thought the Schools Committee must do something to allay that fear. He suggested the employment of temporary call-boys to fetch pupils to and from the schools and once a few students started attending schools, he thought, more would follow suit and soon the incident would be forgotten.

Prof. V. G. Rao agreed with the previous speaker's suggestion and said that only a few boys were responsible for the disturbance. He had questioned some of the boys himself and found that they wore the "Red" badges merely as an ornament without knowing its significance.

Dr. Javle and Mr. Pupala agreed that the situation was not serious but they would be failing in their duty if they were not watchful.

NEWSPAPERS TO BLAME.

Mr. Vaidya thought that the affected schools must be entirely closed for some time. He complained that some papers had given undue prominence to the incident and magnified it. He suggested that the Editors of all the papers must be approached with a request not to publish news without the authority of the Chairman of the Schools Committee.

After some more discussion Committee named above was appointed to deal with the task of restoring normal conditions.

In his concluding remarks the Chairman said that the Schools Committee should not countenance any suggestion for the separation of Marathi and Urdu Schools for the simple reason that a communal spirit would be started. The school children should never come to know there was difference between them. They should grow up together and their relations should in course of time would become cordial.

Telegraphic report has been received from Calcutta of death of wife of Mr. G. D. Devadar, Mrs. Devadar it is stated left Bombay recently on pilgrimage to Puri. Deep sympathy is felt for Mr. Devadar and children.—Free Press

News has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of June amounted to 37910 barrels.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY'S LEAD

To Be Shorn Of Entire Official Element

OFFICERS TO FORM CONSULTING BOARD WITHOUT VOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 10.

It is about six years since the City Municipality is managed by a body consisting of 20 elected, 10 nominated and 5 co-opted members. The President, the Vice-President, the Executive Committee, etc., are elected by these members. It was the desire of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani that in order to have the smooth working in the Municipality, the official element should be altogether removed. With this view in his mind he attended the last general meeting of the Municipality held a couple of days back. Mr Harjivan Mehta, President of the Bhavnagar State People's Conference, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, Secretary, and Mr. Framji attended the meeting as spectators. The two ex-Presidents, Mr. Prabhudas Nagarsheth and Mr. Gopalji Thakkar, absented themselves.

After hearing the views of Sir Prabhashankar, Dr. G. N. Vora said it was absolutely necessary that the heads of the departments, viz., Police, Medical, Revenue and Engineering, should be on the Municipality. Mr. Kunverji Mulchand said the present constitution was the best possible and it was not safe to entrust all the powers to the people when they were still not capable of beating that burden.

Mr. Vallabhdas Parekh, Vice-President, welcomed Sir Prabhashankar's suggestion and pointed out that when the Darbar was willing to remove the official element it was the duty of the public to welcome it. He strongly advocated the principle of local self-government and advised the people to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of the Municipal management without inclusion of any official member.

SIR P. PATTANI'S ADVICE.

Sir Prabhashankar, after hearing the members, said that there should be no co-option, and that the official members, if at all they were required, should be as Advisory Board and should have no votes.

The general meeting after a long discussion resolved that the future body of the Municipality should consist only of 35 elected members. Four officers should sit in the Municipality as the Consulting Board and should have no vote.

If this Constitution is sanctioned by the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar will be proved of being the first town in Kathiawar, perhaps in the Bombay Presidency, where the Municipal affairs will completely be in the hands of the people.

B. B. C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES UNION

PROPAGANDA TOUR ON LINE

MEETING AT BALSAR.

BOMBAY, July 12

Mr. G. B. Juvekar, Asst. Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union, Parel, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Union a meeting was held at Balsar on July 9th, at which a large number of Railway Workers of the various departments were present. Mr. Nandubarkar, the Organizer of the Union, addressed the meeting. He urged and pointed out to them the urgent necessity of strengthening their ranks in order to get their grievances redressed. He further told them that their demands have been formulated and forwarded to the proper authorities for necessary action. Several workers took a keen interest in the discussion that followed. They bitterly complained of the harassment and the high-handedness of the Railway Doctor in not giving them Certificates even in cases of genuine illness or accident. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

Resolutions:—

(a) This meeting of the Railway Workers strongly protests against the high handed policy of the Railway Doctor in not giving them Certificates even in cases of genuine illness or accidents and requests the Agent to kindly enquire in the matter and take steps to give them necessary relief.

(b) This meeting further calls upon all Railway Workers to organize themselves immediately under the banner of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union Bombay, for asserting their legitimate rights.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT THANA.

(From A Correspondent).

THANA, July 8.

Thanksgiving Services were held yesterday in all the Churches and Temples at Thana. Mr. Ganesh Teli, an Hon. Magistrate took pains in bringing about the performance of the ceremony of Laghurudra at Kopneshwar Temple.

Yesterday evening a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held in the Shivaji Theatre under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagvat, when speeches were made by Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, the Public Prosecutor for the Kolaba District, and by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat expressing pleasure and thankfulness at the recovery of His Majesty from a very serious illness. Contributions to the Thanksgiving Fund to the tune of Rs. 200 were announced on the spot.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22500.

What the People Say

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND HOME MEMBER

NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the press reports of the evidence given before the Riots Inquiry Committee, Mr. Lalji Naranji is reported to have said that there were differences of opinion between the Home Member and myself in regard to the action to be taken to quell the riots. Rumours to the same effect were current at the time of the riots and I have occasionally heard them during the past few months. The implication in these rumours is that I recommended certain measures which if adopted would have prevented or shortened the riots, and that the Home Member refused to sanction them. Now that Mr. Lalji Naranji has given expression to these rumours publicly, I think it is my duty to declare publicly that there is not a word of truth in them. There was never any difference of opinion between the Home Member and myself in regard to the measures to be taken to deal with the disturbances either in the initial stages or later and I doubt if any public servant has ever received from the Member of Council in charge of his department such cordial support as I received from the Home Member both in the February and the May riots.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, July 11th 1929.

A. I. C. C. BY-ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As many as six candidates are contesting the three seats on the A. I. C. C. from the B. P. C. C., the elections for which are notified to take place on the 14th July. In view of the Working Committee's decision regarding the resignation of the Congress Councillors from the various legislatures, it will be desirable if the six competing candidates publish their opinion on the above decision. Such a statement of their views will enable the voters to exercise their votes properly. May I request them to respond to this appeal through the columns of your paper?—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE B. P. C. C.
Bombay, July 10.

FICTITIOUS SHARE PRICES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—'Bears' have come in for a good deal of criticism of late, and the poor 'Bulls' are sympathized with as their innocent victims.

The fact is that the present prices of nearly all scrips on the 'forward' list are fictitious and have been worked up sky-high by interested parties irrespective of their intrinsic value and their dividend paying capacity. Take the mill scrips for instance. No prudent investor will lay out his money at these abnormal prices. Irrespective of the present strike (which may or may not be settled soon) the values of these scrips are even now at least 30 to 40 per cent higher than they should be, considering their dividend paying capacity at present and in future. If I had a hundred rupees to spare and wanted to invest in a cotton mill concern I should at least expect a return of 10 per cent on my money and a reasonable probability of the return being maintained in future. I shall thank any 'Bull' to point me out any good cotton scrip which would pay me that or even 9 per cent and continue doing so in future in face of keen competition from the Japanese and Continental quarters. The Jute mills in Calcutta pay 12 to 14 per cent on the present levels, and they are on a much sounder footing than the majority of the cotton mills here.

Take the case of the Tata Steel deferred share. Is there any reason whatsoever why it should be quoted at five times its par value (to-day's quotation stands at about Rs. 155).

I could go on multiplying instances if space allowed me to. Suffice it to say that if the Share Market here was worked on the same basis as the Calcutta Stock Exchange, i.e. cash basis, (which is the only true test of genuine supply and demand of Scrips), the manipulations of the 'Bulls' would be brought to daylight.—Yours, etc.

K. D. R. DADY.
Bombay, July 10.

Hooghly.—P. N. Masterman, a guard of the E. I. Railway was committed to the Sessions under Section 338 I.P.C. It is alleged that the accused kicked three Railway menials who boarded a break van of a running goods train as a result of which they fell on the ground and received serious injuries.—Free Press.

"NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was present at the meeting on Sunday evening in connection with the details of the method at seances, employed by a certain spiritualist of this town. There were as usual the defenders of the said method too. Coming to the scientific side of the question of spiritualism, I wonder how it is that the orthodox Hindu not even tolerates a doctrine to be spread among the younger generation of his community which is diametrically opposed to the Vedic doctrine of "Karma", but attends at seances and often feels the satisfaction of having met the spirit of his beloved dead, whereas it might all along be in an earthly form, either of an animal or a person, and may be living with him, perhaps in his own house or as a neighbour or as a friend, according to his "Karma". It is, therefore, incumbent upon some of the students of the Science of Spiritualism—and there appeared to be many at the meeting—to enlighten the public as to how they reconcile these two contrary doctrines. Either of the two must be believed in, but never both.

I would request Mr. C. L. D. to give the public the benefit of his knowledge of Biology.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. PATEL.
Bombay, July 9.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AT VILE PARLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apart from other necessary amenities such as (1) erection of public latrines (2) facilities for reconstruction of buildings (3) free supply of pipe water (4) proper metalling of streets, etc. which a public body like the Notified Area Committee, Vile Parle, should have, during its existence of last 22 years, afforded to the residents of the Gavthan areas who are taxed since the year 1907, there has been of late a feature which does not redound to the credit of that body. Since 1st of July last the town of Vile Parle has been installed with electricity but the Gavthan areas have been entirely neglected for this purpose. Heaven knows for what reasons? In a place like Bandra such a difference was never made and there the rate-payers of Gavthan areas enjoy the same facilities as those of other places. When the rate of taxation in the town is the same can such a different treatment be tolerated? Will the authorities concerned and the Collector kindly give their serious attention to the above matters.—Yours, etc.,

"A RESIDENT OF VILE PARLE."
Vile Parle, July 11.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE ADVERTISERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For the past six months I have been answering numerous advertisements appearing in the papers for jobs and invariably sending a postage stamp for reply. I do not feel any despair owing to my not having had a single reply but a strong feeling of curiosity is raised in me about the advertisers deliberately appropriating to themselves the stamps I send. Will any reader, specially such as are interested in solving the unemployment problem, care to advise me authoritatively whether the advertisers can, with impunity, profit themselves with such stamps, i.e. to say, whether there is an obligation on their part to answer to applications, especially when stamps are sent for this purpose, and if there is such an obligation, what redress I have in cases of non-fulfillment of such an obligation. My readers will realise, without my telling them, that this will be a boon not only to me but to hundreds of similar sufferers.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. IYENGAR.
Bombay, July 10.

"THE DURGAH PUJAH"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a type of Anglo-Indian which always takes a morbid interest in describing the old-time and now extinct customs of certain parts of India in order to discredit Indians generally in the eyes of the public. In this connection I have to refer to a half-digested and ill-informed article from a Mr. Augusts Somerville on the subject of the "Durga Pujah" and its significance, which appeared in the "Illustrated Times Weekly", of India dated 5th May. The Editor of the "Weekly" was recently offered by me last year with a saner explanation of the meaning of Durga Poojah in an article entitled the "Cult of Kali" but as it did not describe Indians in sufficiently humiliating colours and chose instead to give a rational explanation of the Poojah, it was politely declined with the Editor's regrets. But this article under reference viz. from the pen of Mr. Augustus Somerville was published in all its glory, with irrelevant woodcuts of "an ash covered Yogie" and a decrepit old beggar" the latter no doubt as excellent samples of Indian religious mendicants, though in the letter press there is no reference whatever to these woodcuts. There is also a blood-curdling reference to the ceremony of "Suttee" and also to the "wonderful hook Swinging" at Santalahi though the readers of the article in question are at a loss to know the connection between these "terrible and wonderful ceremonies" and the "Durga Poojah" about which the gentleman is expected to write. Perhaps, no Anglo-Indian of this type feels comfortable when describing a Hindu theme without showing off his racial superiority over people whose ancestors at least were guilty of certain "horrid" customs like Suttee and hook-swinging.

When a writer of the type of Mr. Augustus Somerville is allowed to introduce irrelevant matter when descanting on a topic like the Durga Pujah, we can only infer that such irrelevancy is appreciated by the Editor of the weekly and that the preference for such sort of contribution in spite of its numerous inaccuracies is because of the piquancy added by such gruesome digression. Mr. Somerville is so rampantly English as to believe that Pooja is the surname and Durga the Christian name of the Goddess. Hence he calls the Goddess herself about whom he writes "The Goddess Pujah", Such be thy prophets, Oh Israel!

G. ANNAJI RAO.

SUGAR FACILITIES IN BHAVNAGAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent's erratic outburst on the above subject in yesterday's issue of your paper amused me very much. It also pained me to think that on the eve of awaking nationalism there should still exist unpatriotic persons like your "Gogare". This gentleman, I hope it is not a lady, cannot tolerate Bhavnagar's patronage of its coastal traffic and he therefore appeals to the A. G. G. to seek to put a stop to such patronage, more especially as Bhavnagar is under British management. It is not rather stupid to infer that wherever and whenever there is British management in an Indian State, the British Agent should abandon the interests of the State and forward British or other interests? And to whom is the appeal made? To a person or persons who themselves protect their own trade to their maximum capacity, sometimes, nay often to the detriment of others. So, Sir, your correspondent's wail is this: "Bapre mare gaye: ye Bhawnagar wale mazaudate hain: 'er hum rahe gaye; bachava, bachava." How funny, how pitiable, yet how unreasonable! —Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI H. BAXI.
Junagad, July 3.

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE ?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am vastly amused at the lively discussion that is being carried out on the above subject. By birth, residence in a family where astrology was thoroughly discredited and by education, I had always been looking contemptuously at anything that passed under the name astrology. But the following incident widely opened my eyes.

My grandfather was given to understand by an unknown obscure astrologer that he would have serious attacks of illness at certain times the astrologer specified. He said "if you pass your first illness, you will fall more seriously ill at a specified time two years hence; if you get over that you will live upto the age of 72, but you will never enter your 73rd year as at the end of your 72nd year, God Shiva himself cannot save you from destruction!

Now it came about that the first two predicted illnesses came true like clock-work and we began to look with alarm when the 72nd year was drawing to a close; my maternal uncles who were in Miraj and Verawal took long leave to be by the side of their old parent; and so did a maternal aunt. As the last week came and nothing happened, we were relieved, more especially as the grandfather was in the very best of health. So came the last day and people came to congratulate him on his good luck. After all, we thought fondly, the astrologer's prediction was incorrect. But my grandfather was staunch and he asked us not to be exultant as the whole day was not yet past. He quoted from Julius Caesar "The ideas of march are come but not gone", and said that he being an old man might stumble and die at any moment.

The 73rd year set in; two days passed and nothing happened, we were full of joy. One of my uncles left for Verawal and the other started for Miraj. But before he reached Bombay, an express message announcing the old man's death, was awaiting him in Bombay. My grandfather died suddenly of heart-failure within four days of having entered the 73rd year. On inquiry we found that the astrological year was ending not on the day which we celebrated as his birthday, but on the day on which we died. Really, as the astrologer said, Shiva could not save him.

The above incident proves conclusively that there does exist the science of astrology; all arguments gainsaying it are futile. But still the fact remains and there I agree with your correspondents, that the knowledge of astrology is possessed by only a very limited number of persons. The so-called astrologers of to-day are mostly imposters, know nothing and make their livelihood by cheating and fooling a credulous, ignorant set of people.—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI H. BAXI.
Junagad, July 8.

THE RIOTS INQUIRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having taken my humble part along with the other Magistrates in assisting the authorities concerned in quelling the last disturbances in Bombay I have been very closely following the evidence before the above named Committee and what surprises me most is the nature of certain questions put to the witnesses and replies elicited thereto which in view of the present disturbed state of popular feeling, I think, could have been well avoided. Why not call this Committee The Hindu-Moslem Feud Inquiry Committee? The real causes of the deplorable tension between these two important communities are too well-known to every person of average intelligence and many will concede that it is a sheer waste of public time and money to appoint a Committee to investigate into the question. A committee, I do not think, was ever wanted by Government. The evidence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar has very forcibly and clearly placed before the Committee the Hindu point of view of the question. The Mahomedan opinion was also duly voiced by certain representatives of that community most of whom however unfortunately belong to the separately and reactionary section.

This is no place to discuss the various merits and demerits of the pretty large volume of evidence which has upto now been placed before the Committee. The truth involved in the apparently vexed question of the Hindu Moslem tension is writ so large on the present day National life of this unfortunate country that he who runs may read it without any possibility of mistake. Every sane Indian know that it is the sordid and short-sighted worship of so-called communal interests which in truth are individual interests of certain persons encouraged by various insidious and artful agencies and kept alive by an incessant appeal to the worst passion of humanity both from the press and the platform which are the main cause of this disgraceful fratrical strike.

May I take the liberty of requesting the members of the Committee and the witnesses who may hereafter appear before them to avoid a course which may tend to impart a fresh impetus and virulence to the spirit of hostility which unfortunately prevails between certain classes of Hindus and Mahomedans. I heartily endorse the view expressed by one of the witnesses that the supreme panacea for this fell malady is the rapid spread of wholesome education which alone will effectually allay the insensate fury and fanaticism resulting in innocent people being knifed to death in the dark in the name of God and religion.

The Committee is quite at liberty and will be perfectly justified to investigate the *seasonal* and *special* causes which immediately led to the riots as well as the propriety or otherwise of the measures taken by the Government to quell the same.

This is a wide enough field for enquiry for them and they need not deviate and really good witnesses into making recriminations and rejoinders which at the present time serve only to accelerate communal ill-feelings.

I am a layman and cannot say if this letter will amount to contempt of the Committee. If so, I beg pardon. My object in writing to you and requesting you to publish this communication is clear from this letter itself. I mean no offence, no disregard and contempt. I have and owe infinite regard to the Committee and to the Members constituting the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. TURKHUD.

LAST PHASE OF L-47 TRAGEDY

LONDON, July 11.

The last phase of the L-47 tragedy was enacted at a gathering of dusk when His Majesty's battleship "Rodney", flying the flag of the Rear-Admiral commanding Submarines, accompanied by six destroyers, paid the Navy's last respects to the sunken vessel. The "Rodney" and destroyers anchored, crews lined up, burial services were conducted simultaneously by chaplins of the vessels and seamen laid wreaths on water.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION MOVES WIDESPREAD RAINFALL

11 INCHES OF RAIN IN SENOI

POONA, July 12.

Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has moved westwards and lies this morning over the central parts of the country where rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy. Seoni reports eleven inches. Both branches of the monsoon are active. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar; Kashmir; Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst and Diamond Island seven inches each, Gwa four; Mergui three; Tavoy one and a half; Kyaukpyu and Akyab one; Myitkyina three quarters; Sambalpur two; Sibsagar, Balasore; and Cuttack one and a half; Chandbali and Daltonganj one; Gaya a half; Seoni eleven; Khandwa six; Mussoree; Raipur, Jagdalpur and Indore four; Allahabad and Panchmarhi three; Lucknow and Jubbulpore two; Chakrata, Hoshangabad, Sougor and Kaner one and a half; Akola, Bhopal Nagpur and Pendra one; Jhansi, Mainpuri and Neemuch a half, Simla and Ambala one and a half; Ludhiana one; Ahmedabad three quarters. Mahabaleshwar eight; Parbhani and Mercara one and a half. Bombay Ratnagiri, Belgaum; Nizamabad, Hyderabad Hanamkonda and Calicut one; Malegaon and Kurnool a half; and Poona, Aurangabad, Gulbarga Negapatam and Calingapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Gujarat; Central India; East Rajputana and West United Provinces and extend in West Rajputana and East and North Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warnink:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in West Central Provinces and Central India during the next forty-eight hours and extent in Gujarat and South Rajputana during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 12.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hpl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·96"	1·16"	0·97"
Total Since 1st June	39·43	51·34	40·90
Total for the cor. period '28	40·23	47 29	37·95
Total for the cor. period '27	43 53	49·31	40·20

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 12.

Observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 10th July, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	85	0.7	10.5
Calcutta	89	1.2	10.5
Patna	92	T	8.0
Allahabad	98	0.6	3.5
Cawnpore	95	...	7.5
Lucknow	93	T	14.2
Bareilly	89	0.3	6.1
Delhi	93	0.1	1.2
Peshawar	111	...	0.2
Hyderabad	99	...	0.0
Karachi	90	...	0.0
Jodhpur	99	...	0.9
Jaipur	100	0.1	3.5
Ajmer	93	...	4.3
Bhuj	97	...	0.0
Rajkot	91	1.3	9.6
Surat	86	2.3	30.5
Ahmedabad	94	0.4	7.4
Indore	91	...	5.3
Akola	93	...	15.7
Amraoti	93	...	6.1
Jubbulpore	88	0.1	12.0
Nagpur	93	...	11.8
Bombay	85	3.4	38.5
Ratnagiri	82	2.4	53.8
Malegaon	92	...	8.1
Ahmednagar	87	...	7.9
Poona	83	...	6.7
Sholapur	89	...	8.9
Bijapur	87	...	5.1
Belgaum	77	0.2	12.3
Aurangabad	87	...	10.7
Raichur	92	...	7.4
Hyderabad	89	0.1	3.3
Bangalore	86	...	1.7
Madura	95	...	1.4
Madras	101	0.2	2.0
Shillong	78	0.1	25.6
Cherrapunji	80	T	150.4
Simla	74	...	6.6
Mount Abu	80	T	5.9
Colombo	84	...	12.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

July 12.

General Remarks:—A depression lies this morning over the central parts of the country, where widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen. Seoni reports eleven inches. Both branches of the monsoon are active. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, west Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in the west of the Peninsula, the west Central Provinces, west Central India and Gujarat, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the north Deccan, the central parts of the country and the east Punjab, and drier in Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in north Punjab and below it in the west Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 111 deg. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar; the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Central India, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and extend in west Rajputana and the east and north Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on he 12th July 1929:—

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	2.61"
Cawnpore	0.05"
Jhansi	0.4"
Agra	0.11"
Mainpuri	0.44"
Hissar	0.12"
Ambala	1.52"
Rawanpindi	0.09"
Jaipur	0.05"
Ajmer	0.01"
Kotah	0.18"
Mount Abu	0.12"
Dessa	0.01"
Surat	0.35"
Bhavnagar	0.02"
Ahmedabad	0.81"
Neemuch	0.44"
Indore	3.70"
Akola	1.09"
Amraoti	0.82"
Khandwa	5.80"
Hoshangabad	1.63"
Saugor	1.51"
Jubbulpore	2.27"
Nagpur	1.17"
Raipur	4.31"
Chanda	0.35"
Ratnagiri	0.97"
Marmugao	0.33"
Malegaon	0.61"
Ahmednagar	0.02"
Poona	0.19"
Mahableshwar	7.65"
Sholapur	0.05"
Belgaum	1.06"
Aurangabad	0.36"
Nizamabad	0.90"
Hyderabad	0.93"
Mangalore	0.37"
Calicut	1.22"
Cochin	0.46"
Trivandrum	0.10"
Negapatam	0.33"
Masulipatam	0.03"
Cocanada	0.22"
Colombo	0.01"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12/7/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.518 inches (.157 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.072 inches.

Temperature (dr. bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 24 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 267 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.96 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.98 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 10.12 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

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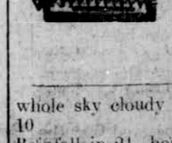

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THE WORKING COMMITTEE LEADS

(Continued from Page 8)

cannot be won without conserving the national strength.

Apart from this, the Council policy of the Congress has been weighed and found wanting. It has been a thorough failure. That policy has not led India even an iota towards her cherished goal. On the other hand it has been demonstrated that what is not possible for the legislatures to achieve, can be achieved by solid work outside. The Nationalists lost the fight over the Bardoli question in the Bombay Council, whereas the advocacy and practice of the Gandhian policy brought victory to the Bardoli peasantry in Bardoli itself!

It has been said times without number that the Councils are a snare and a delusion. That they are and have been a snare is abundantly indicated by the changed outlook of the Swarajists. The Madras Swarajists talk fo independence and the acceptance of offices in the same breath. Swarajists everywhere have generally begun to imagine that their absence from these legislatures would spell disaster to the country. They seem to have forgotten their old slogan of ending or mending these legislatures. They are now talking of "beneficial" legislation through them! What a fall!!

HOW CONGRESS WORK HAS SUFFERED.

Congress workers are handicapped by the absence of popular leaders on the spot. Congress work will not be effective and fruitful of results if Congress leaders do not take active part in it. As an illustration, Congress workers find it very difficult to persuade foreign cloth dealers not to deal in that commodity, whereas the presence of an influential local leader with the workers might influence them not to import or deal anymore in foreign cloth. What is true of the foreign cloth boycott work, is true of all the other items of the Congress programme. The presence of the Congress leaders in their respective areas is bound to stimulate Congress activities. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to place a ban on the Councils so that the leaders may be able to devote all their time on constructive work in the country.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

The nonchalant attitude adopted by the Labour Premier towards India's demands and the repressive policy of the Government of India, are matters which have obviously weighed with the Working Committee in precipitating their historic decision. But, would the A. I. C. C. ratify it? So far, only Andhra and Maharashtra have expressed their opinion. While Andhra is unreservedly in favour of the Working Committee's resolution, the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee have already sounded a discordant note and are of opinion that the Working Committee's resolution should not be accepted by the A. I. C. C. in view of the fact that "several important questions vitally affecting public interests are likely to come before the legislatures for deliberation and decision, and in view of the promise which the Congress members have given to their electorates at the time of the elections."

Take the M. P. C. C.'s first objection, it is the reiteration of the same old story of "beneficial" work through the legislatures. It shows much confusion of thought. The aim and object of the Congress is not to secure redress of the grievances of the people "through legislatures." It exists for winning freedom for this country and to establish a Peoples' Government. What the country requires is not good government, but self-government. The capture of the legislatures was adopted by the Congress as a tactic to capture and occupy all strategic points in its fight for freedom. Therefore, the Executive of the M. P. C. C.'s first objection falls to the ground.

As regards the elections promises of the Congress members, they did not give any promises worth the name, except perhaps that they would end or mend the dyarchic system of Government in this country, which they have not kept—and which they have proved themselves to be incapable of carrying out Congressmen were returned to the legislatures simply because they were Congressmen. There is therefore no strength in the objections raised by the Executive of the M. P. C. C., and it is not consistent with reason to say that the A. I. C. C. should not accept the Working Committee's resolution.

The fate of the country is in the hands of the A. I. C. C. which will shortly meet at Allahabad. A vote against the Working Committee's resolution is tantamount to a vote for a defeatist policy. Would the A. I. C. C. vote for a defeatist policy? Surely they will not—so let us hope!

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

(Continued from Page 8.)

licences, and menservants' licences. No rich foreigners would visit these shores. . . ."

While admitting the tremendous influence of sport on the labour market, however, I do not think foreigners would cease to visit us. I believe they would still come, to gaze in awe upon a race so high-minded that everything they do has a lofty motive.

"This mental process of finding a sound moral reason for everything you want to do is known to psychologists as "rationalisation." It is a purer, nobler brand than Lord Melchett's. Any foreigner could rationalise industry. It takes an English gentleman to hunt foxes for the benefit of the unemployed."

BRITISH POLITICS.

More peace is to be had in the British army than in British politics, if we are to believe Lord Thomson who is reported to have stated:—

"I never knew what strife was until I entered into politics, although I was in the Army for more than twenty years."

NAUSEA AND MIDWIFERY.

The Welsh Wizard is in great form just now, consequent, I suppose, on the splendid achievements of his party after a great campaign of unavailing "boosting" and expenditure from their "hard-earned" financial resources. The following extract from an English paper makes this quite clear:—

"The mandate of the Government ends when it fails to pursue a Liberal policy", he declared. "The very hour the Ministry decides to become a Socialist Administration its career ends. It has no authority from the nation to embark on Socialistic experiments."

About Sir W. A. Jowitt, K.C., who left the Liberal Party to become Attorney-General in the new Government, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I shall make no comment. . . . I leave it to the universal nausea felt and expressed in every circle." He described Mr. MacDonald's letter to Sir W. A. Jowitt in which he declared that Liberalism is dead, as "sheer wanton arrogance."

He is also reported to have said: "This Government has been called into being on the advice of the Tory Party leaders. It has been brought into being by Mr. Baldwin's midwifery.

"The nation declared by a majority of 5,500,000 votes that it had no use for Socialism or the Socialist Party.

"We have to make it clear from the start that 5,300,000 Liberals cannot be wiped out by a rude gesture—to use the elegant phrase of the Prime Minister. (We mean to stand no monkeying.' "

THE AMERICAN SCORES.

After making a suitable reply to the Mayor's greeting, on landing in Soltham-pton, General Dawes said he would like to meet the gentlemen of the Press and shake hands with them.

The reporters gathered round expectantly.

"Well, now, gentlemen," he added, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "all I have got to say to you I have written down."

Calling to his nephew-secretary, he said: "Here, Henry, hand it out."

DISCONTINUANCE OF STERLING REMITTANCES

—:o:—

SHIELS ASSIGNS REASONS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 11.

Asked in the House of Commons for the reasons for discontinuance of the system of purchasing sterling remittances public tender, and whether the Government of India had received complaints regarding it, Dr. Shiels replied that it was hoped by the new method of purchasing via Imperial Bank on behalf of the Government of India remittances would be effected more advantageously. He had not received representations, and he was not aware that the Government of India had received any.

To question Dr. Shiels replied that the Government of India and the last Government had decided to make no substantial change concerning the period of the Government of India's stay at Simla and Delhi, respectively.—Reuter.

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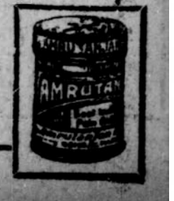

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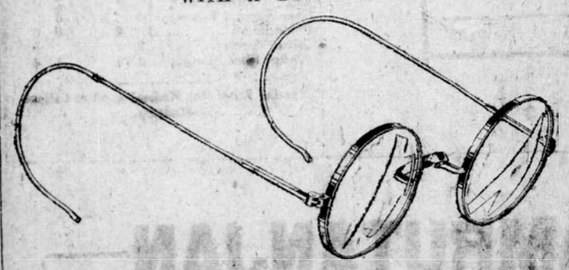

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Indian Press Comment On Working Committee's Decisions

The "Swarajya" writes:—

Much is talked nowadays of the dire results that may follow if Congressmen abstained from attending the Councils. But will they search their hearts and see if by their six years of work in the Councils they have substantially added to the strength of the Swaraj movement? In what way have they been able to alter official policy so as to help the Congress? All that they have demonstrated is their helplessness in the Councils. The official and nominated block is so strong in every Council that is so strong in every officials to have their way, and if they do succeed in having their resolutions or bills passed, in almost every case the Government comes down with its extraordinary powers to prevent their being put into effect. Congress work in Councils has a demonstrative value, but beyond that it has little effect on the National movement. What really counts is the cultivation of the mass spirit which made the Bardoli victory possible. To this end it is certainly necessary that the Congress should treat Council work as of minor importance and take steps to organise the country for the strenuous task which is certain to follow the Lahore Congress. We doubt, however, if either the Working Committee or the All India Congress Committee can take upon itself the responsibility of making this fundamental change in Congress policy. The situation is serious enough to warrant the summoning of a Special Congress. So far as the policy of abstention is concerned, it may be sufficient to get the sanction of the A. I. C. C., but if Congress members are to resign in a body, it raises issues which, in national interest, it would be better for a special session of the Congress to decide.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress have disappointed all expectations. They have not eaten the humble pie. They have not lowered down the flag. They have taken a more correct view of the situation than the Provincial Congress Committees. If the ultimatum given at the Calcutta Congress was not a mere bluff but a serious proposition, the Working Committee could not arrive at any other conclusion than that the Congress members of the various legislatures should resign their seats. If the ultimatum ends in a fiasco, the responsibility will not rest with the Working Committee but with those Provincial Committee and Congress members of the legislatures who have not been able to rise to the height of the occasion. In view of the attitude of the Congress members of the Central and Provincial legislatures and of the Provincial Congress Committees, the Working Committee had no other alternative but to refer the matter to the All-India Congress Committee.

CONSULT OTHER PARTIES.

"Hindustan Times" writes:—

The resolution of the Working Committee does not clearly explain as to whether the Congress members after resigning would seek re-election or permanently leave their seats in the legislatures vacant for others to contest. In our opinion the fittest reply to the Viceroy's move extending the life of the legislatures would be for all members of the progressive parties to resign and seek re-election on a joint mandate against the Simon Commission and in favour of the Nehru Report and Dominion Status. If the Congress gives a lead in their matter we have no doubt that the progressive parties in the legislatures will readily follow it. When nearly half the House so resigns and is re-elected the bureaucracy will be faced with a problem which they could not certainly have bargained for. It will be virtually a new assembly except for the few communalists that prefer to stick to their seats for fear of being kept out in a straight fight. The Viceroy's ukase would thus be practically ignored. The question it is clear, is as vital in its importance as it is complicated and baffling, and, before any final decision is come to on it even by the All-India Congress Committee, efforts need to be made to bring about a clear understanding, and if possible unity between the various progressive parties in the country on the question. We hope, therefore, that the Congress leaders will lose no time in taking effective steps in this direction, so that the decision of the All-India Congress Committee should represent the sum total to the views of all the best brains in the country.

OPEN TO OBJECTION.

The "Tribune" writes:—

We cannot congratulate the Working Committee on its decision about Bombay resolution which called upon Swarajists to abstain from attending the legislatures. The Working Committee has expressed the view that "it would be in the interest of the Swaraj movement to advise members of the various legislatures to resign their seats." It is not clear from the wording of the resolution whether what is intended is that the Swarajists members of legislatures should resign and seek re-election or whether they are to resign their seats and stay out. In either case, the course suggested is open to even more serious objection than the original decision of the Committee. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Working Committee has not itself taken a final decision but has referred the matter to the All-India Congress Committee.

IN OPPORTUNE.

The "Leader" writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting held at Delhi went a step further than at Bombay in stating that it would be in the interest of the Swaraj movement to advise members of the various legislatures to resign their seats. But it contented itself with an expression of opinion and left the final decision with the All-India Congress Committee a special session of which is to be shortly convened. This Committee will have on the one hand the opinion of the Working Committee, and on the other of the Congress members of various provincial legislatures who have made it abundantly clear that they do not agree with the decision of the Working Committee regarding abstention from the meetings of their respective Councils. The decision of the All-India Congress Committee will largely depend upon the predominance of the one group or the other at its special session. The subject, however, is of such importance that the no-changers, if they happen to be in a majority, would be acting verp unwisely if they endorse the views of the Working Committee. By doing so they will be giving a signal for another revolt in the Congress To us it seems that this controversial issue has been most inopportunely raised at this juncture and the best thing would be to restore the *status quo ante*. Such an important departure from a settled policy ought not to have been made without consultation with those who were to be directly affected by it.

A. I. C. C.'S TASK.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The appointment of the Simon Commission and the consistently unsympathetic attitude of Britain towards Indian aspirations, coupled with the policy of repression that has been inaugurated by the Government of India, have so thoroughly alienated every section of progressive opinion in the country that the Congress felt it necessary in Calcutta last December to register an effective protest against it and to lay a mandate on all Congressmen to carry out the programme then laid down with a view to start an intensive campaign if the national demand was rejected. The increasing irresponsiveness of the powers that be, reflected in the Labour Premier's declared resolve to await the Simon Commission's report, and the more intensive pursuit of repression since then have by no means revived the hope of any proper response on the part of the British Government. The Viceroy's decision to put off the general elections and prolong the lives of the legislatures has also clearly indicated a desire to deprive the nation of the opportunity to demonstrate the support behind the National demand. In these circumstances, the Congress Working Committee has apparently come to the conclusion not only that nothing is to be gained by the continued presence of Congressmen in Councils whose inability to safeguard and augment the political rights of the people has been amply demonstrated, but that Congressmen should be more fruitfully employed by giving their undivided attention to the intensive programme laid down at Calcutta. The large number of applications for exemption from the operation of this resolution of the Working Committee for absention from the meetings of the Legislatures received by the Working Committee from the various Provinces, while it would seem to support the Committee's view that full participation in Council work must necessarily distract attention from the constructive programme, unmistakably indicates that there is a well-defined section of Congress opinion which differs from the Working Committee as to the utility and importance of Council work as a factor in the promotion of Swaraj. Moreover, the demands of the electorates and the many subsidiary issues on which Congressmen sought and obtained the support of the voters could not also be ignored, while the position is further complicated by the prevalence of difficult local conditions and the refusal of non-Congress Nationalists in the legislatures to act in concert with Congressmen with a view to making their protest against the high-handed policy of the Government really effective. The A. I. C. C. will thus have a very difficult and momentous problem to deal with and it is to be hoped that the members of the Committee will muster strong at Allahabad with a view to giving the country a definite, sound and courageous lead.

"LIBERTY'S" OPPOSITION.

"Liberty" writes:—

The extension of the life of the Assembly by the Viceroy or the omission of any reference to India in the King's speech certainly go to prove that Indian opinion is being flouted by our self-appointed masters; but these are no new phenomena which have made their appearance since the Congress decided to capture the legislatures, and these are no arguments why Congressmen should give up their opposition inside the legislatures and make it easier for the bureaucracy to mould legislation in their own way. We yield to none in our desire to push forward preparations for civil disobedience, but we cannot entirely shake off our suspicion that the decision of the Working Committee is based on a wrong assumption. Why should we ignore the obvious fact that Congress activities inside the legislatures do go a long way in keeping alive the spirit of resistance? Why should we create unnecessary friction when it is perfectly possible to carry on the preparations for civil disobedience both inside and outside the legislatures? We hope better counsels will yet prevail, and the All-India Congress Committee will step in to restore unity and harmony.

WAS CALCUTTA DECISION AN EYE-WASH?

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The only issue before the Working Committee was to determine the best way to meet the situation that will arise after the 31st December this year. And this is precisely the same question which the next meeting of the All-India Congress will be called upon to decide. Supposing our best and ablest men devoted their entire or the greater part of their time and energy to the work within the legislatures neglecting as before the work of mass organisation will that constitute the best preparation of the country for the struggle which according to all parties the nation must face if the past resolutions of the leaders are not a mere camouflage? It has been said that there ought to be a division of labour amongst the Congressmen, one party doing the work within the Council and the other party addressing themselves to the task outside. Theoretically the arrangement is good. But has not this been tried so long? And what has been the result? An almost complete cessation of practically all constructive activities in the country! And no wonder that this would be the case. The Council work is easy, exciting and from the nature of the case calculated to win easy popular plaudits. On the other hand the toil amongst the masses is silent, unostentatious and unremitting which one must be engaged in often unrecognised and unknown and with seldom anything but the approbation of one's own conscience. If those who are amongst the ablest of our men turn their attention and energy only to the former direction and in this get the entire backing of the Congress organisations, it is but natural that the latter kind of work will have to be left to the people who are generally neither very conspicuous by their ability or influence nor have the additional advantage of having the Congress machinery at their disposal, and will suffer. And is it reasonable and we say, patriotic to expect that the policy which has not been successful so long will meet with a better fate in future?

No, the time has come when we must no longer have the luxury of seeing some of our very best Congressmen dissipate their energies on the wild goose chase in the legislatures. We can understand a Moderate sticking to his seat in the Council. We can see consistency in the conduct of a Responsive Co-operator who refuses to give up the opportunity, however meagre, of influencing the decisions of the Government from within the Council Chambers. But for a full-fledged Congress man who is pledged to civil disobedience, if necessary, and who from all indications is in duty bound to resign from the legislatures in a few months' time, we do not find the slightest justification for refusing to accept the advice of the Working Committee of the Congress. If the All-India Congress Committee fail to rise equal to the occasion, that will only show that the resolutions of the Calcutta Congress were a mere eye-wash and not meant to be acted upon.

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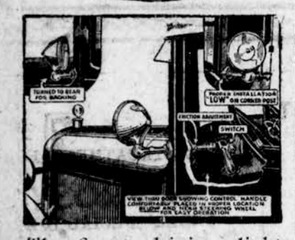

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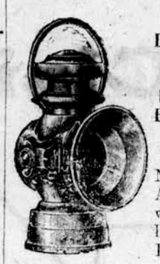

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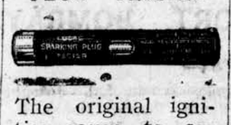

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Ultra-modern Step Plates with reflecting jewel inserted in the centre back. Compressed from pure aluminium, beautifully polished. Packed 2 to a carton with screws, one plate with Red Jewel and the other with Green.

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14D	11" ,,	9½" ,,	5	5
14S	11" ,,	10⅝" ,,	6	0

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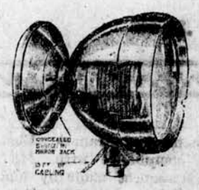

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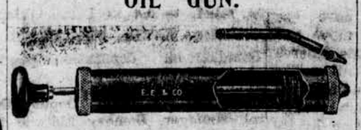

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,, 1928 ,,	33	5
Overland 4 Model 91, 1923-24 Gypsy curtain	31	2
,, 92—1924-25	31	11
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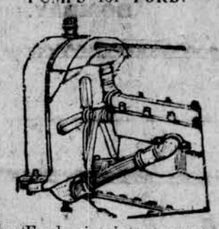

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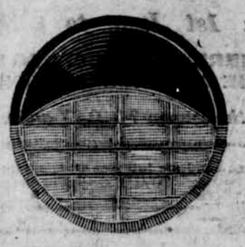

Upper part Green, Lower part White. Eliminates Glare. Makes night driving safe. For Dodge, Buick, Chandler, Hudson, Reo, Paige, Cole, Studebaker Big six, Packard, etc.

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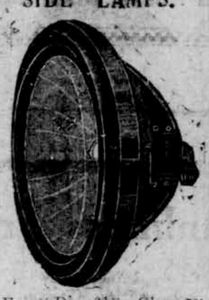

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NEW UNTOUCHABLES

SAFETY PROVISIONS FOR DOCK WORKERS

GOVT. OF INDIA'S OPPOSITION

GENEVA, June 25.
(By Mail.)

Speaking at the International Labour Conference on the prevention of accidents to dock workers, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, M.L.A., said:—

"I represent the workers of a country which has the unenviable distinction of having absolutely no dock regulations for the specific purpose of preventing accidents to workers engaged in loading and unloading ships. Life, Mr. President, in my country, India, is very cheap. When thousands of Indian workers die every year of preventible diseases like Malaria, without any strenuous effort on the part of the Government to save them from premature death, it is hardly surprising that the Government of India should not have considered it worth their while to direct any particular attention to the saving of life and limb of a few hundreds of Dock Workers who meet with accidents every year. We, in India therefore particularly welcome the decision of the Governing body to place the question on the agenda; for this we hoped would be a reminder, a much needed reminder Mr. President, to those unprogressive Governments, like the Government of India, who are not fully alive to their responsibility to labour and might ultimately be of some benefit to the workers concerned.

REGARD OF GOVT. OF INDIA FOR CONVENTIONS.

I notice with satisfaction that the Commission had recommended that the decision of the Conference should be reduced to the practice of definite and obligatory terms of convention rather than undefined generalisation of a mere Recommendation. Not that I entertain the hope that the Government of India who are ultimately to give effect to this convention in our country will proceed with the ratification with any great alacrity. We in India are very familiar with the resolution that the Government brings before the Legislative Assembly recommending that the Assembly do not ratify such and such convention. Most of the important conventions have not yet been ratified. Such being the fate even of the Convention, if any part of this Draft Convention finally emerges in the form of Recommendation, I am sure it will be practically ignored by the Government of India. It will not create even a ripple in the placid atmosphere of Delhi and Simla. Even here the representatives of the Government of India are trying to wriggle out of the obligation of the Convention partially by suggesting that when the questionnaire was sent to them, they understood it to refer to sea going vessels only and not the Inland vessels. Now Sir, the term used in the questionnaire is the simple English word "ship" which surely does not mean sea going vessels. But in the peculiar atmosphere of India even the English words seem to acquire a new, unusual and convenient connection.

SAFETY PROVISIONS AND GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

In opposing the provisions for the collaboration of the worker employers and the authorities of safety provisions the Government of India contained that such provisions would be entirely unsuitable to the type of labour employed in Indian Port. This is an aspersion on the Indian Dock worker which I must strongly repudiate. I do not admit, Sir, that in point of intelligence the average Indian Dock worker is in any way inferior to his fellow workers in other ports of the world or to those, engaged in other industries in India. As regards organisation, though the trade Union movement is still in its infancy in India, the dock workers in the ports of Calcutta and Bombay have organised themselves into unions. If illiteracy be the reason of their unsuitability, and here I must remind you Mr. President that the illitracy of the Indian Workers is entirely due to the Goernment policy of denying adequate facilities for free and compulsory primary education to the Indian masses, it is all the more necessary that the co-operation of the worker ought to be realise their responsibility which that they may know their rights, realise their responsibility, which would be very helpful to the enforcement of the safety regulations.

A LITTLE OF GENEVA SPIRIT.

The Government of India, however is not averse to seeking co-operation of the employers. In the governing bodies of all the ports in India, the employers are very adequately represented, but the workers representatives hardly find a place there. They are treated as untouchables, their co-operation is spurned even in the enforcement of safety regulations in which they are vitally interested. I am surprised that the Government of India should put forward such reactionary views before the international labour conference, for the collaboration of the workers, employers, and the authorities is the very fundamental principals on which the foundation of this International structure is based. I hope when the representatives of the Government of India go back from this conference their Government the necessity and the expediency of being a little more up to date, a little more progressive, and a little more in harmony with the spirit of the times. I do hope that they will try to infuse into their Government a little of the Geneva spirit and earnestly co-operate with this great institution to ameliorate the dismal condition of the Indian labourers.—Free Press.

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3 OUR IMPORTS EXCEED THE TOTAL IMPORT IN WATERPROOFS OF ANY ONE INDIAN DOZEN FIRMS TAKEN TOGETHER.

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(9) Calcutta—Messrs. Jehar Lall Pana Lal, College Street, Market.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

RUSOLUTIONS ON JULY AGENDA OF THE CORPORATION

(Mr. J. N. Manker, Assistant Secretary, B. H. League writes:—)

The following resolutions pertaining to the question of slaughter of milch animals appear on the July agenda of the Corporation:—

(1) From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velker, and 7 others:—"That the Corporation, in supercession of their Resolution No. 3758 dated the 26th July 1928, under which the Markets and Gardens Committee were requested to submit draft Bye-laws in connection with the slaughter of milch cattle and which the committee have not yet submitted, approve of the accompanying Bye-laws required to be framed under the Municipal Act, to regulate the slaughter of Milch cattle in the Municipal slaughter house and recommend their being forwarded to the Government for their formal sanction."

(2) From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavatty and others:—"That the Corporation appreciate the sacrifice and humane services of Mr. Ratanji Nusserwanji Lakadawalla of Bombay Pashu Rakshak Mandal, for his having rescued a number of good cattle on their way to slaughter houses and rearing and feeding them for the last five years and for distributing free about 4 mds. of pure milk every day produced from them, to a number of poor children in various centres in the city without any distinction of caste or creed and urge upon the commissioner to see his way to stop the slaughter of milch cattle in Municipal slaughter house for 2 days in a year, the day of Janmasthami and Ganesh Chathurti, in compliance with Mr. Lakadawalla's request made by him in his letter of 30th July 1926."

(3) From Mr. I. S. Patel, dated the 24th June 1929:—"That the Corporation request the Kurla Municipality not to slaughter cows and buffaloes beyond such number as is necessary for food for the town." "That the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner should close down all slaughter houses on Janmashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi and Ramnavami days out of the respect for Hindu feelings."

(4) From I. S. Patel, dated the 26th June 1929:—"That the attention of the Markets and Gardens Committee be invited to the Corporation No. 3758, dated the 26th July 1928, Resolution under which they have been asked to prepare the necessary bye-laws in connection with the prevention of the slaughter of cows and buffaloes upto 8 years of age or an amendment of the Municipal Act in consonance thereof within two months and they be requested to state why they have not submitted their report to the Corporation for approval so far and to expedite the matter".

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the import of rotten meat into the city from the Kurla slaughter house and he be asked to take preventive measures in the matter.

Those councillors who have so readily undertaken to move and support the above resolutions deserve thanks. But that is not all. The Corporation has been evading the matter for the last 5 years though in June 1928 the Corporation by its resolution No. 3758 has duly accepted the necessity of restricting indescriminate slaughter. The resolutions notified clearly show the purpose for which they are to be brought. All communities in the City do require cheap pure milk and if that is so all communities should join to gather in improving the present milk supply. Restriction of slaughter and removal of milch stables outside city limits are a means to that end. We, therefore, appeal to all communities to help the Corporation in adopting the above resolutions and taking further action over them.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. H. Montgomery, on return from leave to be Political Agent, Savantvadi vice Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur reverting.

Mr. Thomas Alexander Norman MacLeod to perform the duties of Special Pilot for local steamer at the Port of Aden.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, District Deputy Collector and a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Nasik is invested with the additional power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr. Hameed Khan Ameer Khan to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. A. B. Nimkar.

Mr. Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. R. N. Pandit, pending further orders.

Mr. Ragunath Narsinh Pandit on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. R. R. Sonalkar on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, Deputy General Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Moberly, resigned.

The services of the Honourable Mr. Justice H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as Chairman of the Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disptes Act, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

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We send a letter of Guarantee.
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19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Call Rate Reaches Lowest Point

—:o:—

GILT-EDGED MARKET HEALTHY

Weekly Market Reviews

From our Special Correspondent.

BOMBAY, July 12.

MONEY.

Very easy conditions prevailed in the money market and the rate for call funds reached the lowest point of the year, namely 1½ to 2 per cent. The trade demand shows another large decrease amounting to Rs. 319 lacs this week. The cash balance of the Bank and Government deposits show big declines owing mainly to the contraction of currency last week and the beginning of the month requirements. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 per cent, two months 2¼ per cent, three months 2½ per cent, four months 3 per cent and six months 3½ to 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th July 1929 shows a large decline of Rs. 356.04 lacs in the Cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 26,77,42,000 as compared with Rs. 13.99 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.37, a decrease of 2.01 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 40.50 lacs and Rs. 124.77 lacs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted show a small rise of Rs. 4.60 lacs. Government deposits have gone down by Rs. 677.26 lacs to Rs. 13.88 crores, while Other deposits have increased by Rs. 164.82 lacs to Rss 72.63 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged stocks were well maintained during the week and a generally healthier tone prevailed. A fairly large volume of business was placed and the new loans commanded a premium of one anna. As anticipated by Sir Osborne Smith, the new loan is already finding favour with the investing public. The discount observable last week was due to the apprehension in some quarters of an immediate issue of treasury bills. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 67-12 to Rs. 68-6 but closed at Rs. 68-2. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan was placed at Rs. 102-4, the closing rate being Rs. 102-2. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 98-1 and Rs. 100-11 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930 and 1931 were placed at Rs. 101-6 and Rs. 102-6 and 1932 at Rs. 103-6. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 107-3. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 79-10, while 1934-37 was stationary at Rs. 90-8. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan eased further to Rs. 91 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 96. 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 96/8/6.

The currency return of the 7th July 1929 shows a decline of Rs. 267-91 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 185.02 crores. Silver coins in reserve have increased by Rs. 134.51 lacs to Rs. 99.11 crores, while silver bullion under coinage and gold coin and bullion are unchanged at Rs. 4.87 crores and Rs. 32.21 crores respectively. Securities in England are reduced by Rs. 400.02 lacs to Rs 5.61 crores representing the recent contraction of currency. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.61 as against 71.84 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Forward deliveries in sterling exchange continue steady, while the tone of ready is distinctly quiet, owing mainly to abundant money. The rates, however, are unmoved, sellers of ready T. T. quoting 1s. 5-25/32d. with small buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. It is reported that a large block of groundnut export business amounting to some £600,000 was placed in Madras. Exporters have been sellinf for immediate requirements, while the enquiry for remittances is still limited. The following are the forward rates:—Ready and July 1s. 5-25/32d, August 1s. 5-27/32d, September 1s. 5-29/32d, October 1s. 5 15/16d, November 1s. 5-31/32d, December 1s. 6d. and January 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving from $4.84-7/8 to $4.85-11/32, declined and closed at $4.85 3/16. French francs further appreciated to 123.90. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.90 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market ruled quiet and dull during the week and the price of ready lost 6 pies in the tola to Rs. 21/6/9. The offtake is falling off and averages some 10,000 tolas a day, while stocks on hand are estimated at about 11 lacs tolas. Sovereigns also declined, the rate for ready being Rs. 13/8/6 and for delivery 19th August Rs. 13/8/3. In London the price of gold dropped to 84s. 10½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 22nd July settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 21st August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 19,49,185 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of May last amounted to 897,598 fine ounces as compared with 872,123 fine ounces for April 1929 and 886,186 fine ounces for May 1928.

SILVER.

A steadier tone pervaded the silver market after last week's sharp decline in rates. Fluctuations, however, were narrow and new business limited. Ready which opened at Rs. 55-2 rose to Rs. 55-13 but declined to Rs. 55-7 and closed at Rs. 55-12 per 100 tolas. The premium of about 5 annas for July settlement over August induced bulls to carry over their holdings and a fair amount is reported to have been done. America and China Banks evinced little interest in the local market. The offtake has fallen to an average of 125 bars a day and stocks on hand approximate 1800 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London after improving from 2s. 4-5/16d to 2s. 4 1/2d. closed at 2s. 4 7/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 24-3/16d and 24-1/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-13 and Rs. 55-7 for ready, Rs 55-11 and Rs. 55-6 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 55-6 and Rs. 54-15 for 26th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £80,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £210,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 496 bars and Rs. 44,370 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

BULLION EXCHANGE.

It is gratifying to note that at long last the Bombay Bullion Exchange authorities have decided to remove with effect from 23rd October settlement, the discount of annas eight per 100 tolas on silver refined and cast at H. M. Mint, Bombay. The discount was introduced about a year ago and was wholly unjustified. Now that it is removed, it is to be hoped that Government will consider effecting sales of silver in India in preference to abroad. It is hardly necessary to add that such a step would benefit both Government and the trade.

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 12.

The moderately Bullish Cotton Acreage report received on Monday night has not produced any material change in the yarn market which has continued to remain rather steady with very restricted turnover except in case of Japanese Yarns which have shown some further improvement probably owing to the rise in Japanese Exchange. Demand from consuming centres is yet very limited as usual during this part of the year. Monsoon is so far very satisfactory except in some parts of Assam and Malabar coast, and the crops have been progressing fairly well. The Bombay Mill Strike continues as yet with some further improvement but not such as to bring down the cost of production. It is however expected that the Mills will not be working fully until after the Cocoanut Day. Reports from Consuming Districts go to show that the market conditions are not yet very satisfactory and the consumers have been buying only hand to mouth.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Dealers have been selling stocks at a heavy loss and owing to the uncertainty about the future course of the Cotton market they do not show any inclination to effect purchases at the present level of prices but they prefer to watch further developments. Manchester prices are fairly steady with very little business passing.

JAPANESE YARNS.

These yarns have shown some further improvement in prices during the week under review particularly in Mercerized Yarns and in 2/42s owing to improvement in Cotton as well as due to the rise in Japanese Exchange. The tendency at the moment is firm and the undertone is healthy. Stocks are not very large and the arrivals are only in moderate quantities and it is expected that this healthy tone will be maintained for the next few days if cotton keeps steady. Forward business, however, is small on account of the Japanese Import Houses quoting higrer prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The continued easier tone is experienced in this class of yarns with a very limited turnover and prices have been declining yet further in the absence of satisfactory demand. Arrivals are not very large but the stocks have been very heavy and with limited sales the prices have been declining further. Dealers have no confidence in the firm advices reported from supplying markets.

INDIAN YARNS.

Prices have gone down further to some extent in the absence of satisfactory demand. It is also reported that some of the Ahmedabad Mills have started working in double shifts and this has produced a rather unfavourable feeling among the markets there on account of the increase in production. These Mills have been reaping a great advantage on account of the Bombay Mills being closed for a very long time.

As the Cotton prices are likely to remain steady during the next few days we believe the yarn prices will also remain steady at or about this level.

JAVA HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE MARKET RATES

—:o:—

Bombay, July 10.

Messrs. R. Jumabhoy have received the following quotations from their Foreign Branches:—

Singapore:—

Coffee Laibrarian Big dol. 47/49 per Picul.

Coffee Laibrarian Small dol. 41/43 per Picul.

Coffee Sourabaya usual quality dol. 36-1/2/37-1/2 per Pidul.

Coffee Sourabaya Best quality dol. 38 1/2 per Picul.

Coffee Palembag dol. 28 1/2 29 per Pilul.

Pineapples slice cif Bombay Rs. 9/6 per case.

Sago Flour cif Bombay Rs. 6/13 per cwt.

D/P. Bills 7d s/s for dol. 100/ Rs. 155/12/

Market Tendency:—Coffee increasing.

Sago Flour uncertain Exchange steady.

Steamer for Bombay 11/7/29

Sourabaya:—

Coffee Robesta Ready f55 per Picul.

Coffee Robesta f54/ per Picul shipment after 2 months.

Coffee Robesta Ready cif Bombay Rs. 53/8/ per cwt.

Coffee Robesta cif P/Gulf Rs. 55/ (2) Rs. 54/ (3) Rs. 53/ per cwt.

Sugar cif Bombay Ready Rs. 7/13 per cwt.

Sugar cif Bombay Rs. 7/15 per cwt. shipment after 2 months.

Tea cif Bombay (i) Re 0/10/0 (ii) Re. 0/8/0 (iii) Re. 0/7/0 per lb.

Tea Dust cif Bombay (i) Re. 0/8/0. (ii) Re. 0/6/6 (iii) Re. 0/5/6 per cwt.

Steamer for Bombay Ready within 5 days.

Hongkong:—

Cassia dol. 9/20 per Picul.

Cassia cif Bombay Rs. 14/ per cwt.

Green Beans Big cif Bombay Rs. 10/10/ per cwt.

Sugar Candy Superior quality cif Bombay Rs. 14/4/

Galangal cif Bombay Rs. 13/8/ per cwt.

Fire Crackers cif Bombay 500 packets Rs. 18/8/0 per case.

Fire Crackers cif Bombay 1000 packets Rs. 13/8/ per case.

Exhange:—D/P. Bills for dol. 100/ Rs.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, July 12.

During the week under report, there is nothing particular to report.

It is reported in the market that a steamer is fixed for July shipment at Rs. 6/ per ton with the option of Port Okha. It is also reported that from August to December, one steamer for each shipment is fixed at Rs. 7/ per ton.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

14/7/29 S.S. Silkworth Bengal Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.

18/7/29 S.S. Callone Natal Coal Choorilal Girdharlal and Co.

20/7/29 S.S Gardenia Bengal Coal Andrew Yule and Co.

25/7/29 S.S. Khoshrou Noonoodih and Poniati Kalyanji Mavji and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Natal Group 25/6 sh.	Rs. 19/	
Envati Cial 25/3 sh.	Rs. 19	
Deshargarh Rs. 16/	Rs. 17/8	
Deshargarh Seebpore Poniati	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/4
Noonoodih Rs. 15/12		
Poniati Rs. 15/8		

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY July 12

Our Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. owNowshera Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.BH.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/- per cwt. F B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:— Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.

Tone:— Steady.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Karachi, July 8.

From Messrs. Gulab and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

The securities have been a quiet market with little business passing excepting 1945-55 Loan which has unsatisfied buyers. The new loan has been done at a discount of annas -|2|- per cent.

RAILWAY SHARES.—

Small business has transpired in this section with no noteworthy feature. The Larkanas have been wanting.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

The Karachi Electrics are scarce with little business passing at the quotation prices. The Hyderabad Electrics were done at Rs. 140| per share cum dividend, while small lots of Ajmers fetched Rs. 11|- per share.

FLOUR SHARES:—

No business is reported in this section.

Name of the Coy.	Present value.
Sind Lights	64 0 0
Sind Lighterage	140 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89 0 0
Upper Sinds	85 8 0
Karachi Electrics	150 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	140 0 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	108 0 0
Karachi Flour Mill	155 0 0
India Flour Mill	120 0 0
Century Four Mill	100 0 0

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, July 11.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undementioned brands of kerosene:—

Shell cases, per case, Rs. 8-15-6.

Waterlily cases, per case, Rs. 8-11-6.

Firefly cases, per case, Rs. 8-7-6.

Anchor brand tins, per pair, Rs 6-11-6.

Swastika brand tins, per pair, Rs. 6-11-6.

Rising Sun brand tins, per pair, Rs. 6-9-6.

Chukker brand tins, per pair, Rs. 6-9-6.

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons, Rs. 5-5-6.

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 5-5-6.

Swan brand tins, per pair, Rs. 6-1-6.

Victoria brand tins, per pair, Rs. 6-1-6.

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 4-13-6.

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons, Rs. 4-13-6.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 12

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, today:—

Name of Company	Late Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Cavumal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	24
Ceylon Rubber	47-8
Clunes Estates	23
Cochin Rubber	34
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	39
Frocester Estates	62-8
Hatbawe Rubber	13
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	21
Jambulande T& Rub.	13-8
Jebong Rubber	15-8
Kalutara Company	35
Kalutara Rubber	18
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	25
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estates	34-8
Meall Mor Estates	24-8
Mirishena Rubber	40
Naranpoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	42
North Western Rub.	19
Pelmadulla T & Rub.	25-8
Rubber Growers'	31
Saffragam T. & Rub.	212-8
Talgaswella Tea	53
Torrington Tea	25-8
Udabage Tea	365
Udapolla Rubber	21-8
Ullswater Rubber	12-8
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remarks:—Bubber:— Spot Co-

LONDON METALS.

London, July 11.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	95-1/2
Yellow Metal	74
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	22-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	209

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11

Rozario Sana Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers 45 July.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers 44/4-1/2, July/Aug.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

Sellers 46/6, Afloat.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—

Not quoted.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

B. C. RATE.—

T T 1/5 3/4.

D D 1/5 25/32.

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Mid July.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.

Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278 1/2

Banks Selling T T 278 1/4

Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 919

Banks Buying D D 931

Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 126 1/2

Banks Buying 60 Days 123 3/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.85 1/8 11th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 12th inst.

Japan/London 1/10 15/32 11th inst.

London/Paris 123.90 11th inst.

London/Belgium 34.910 11th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.22 11th inst.

London/Italy 92.75 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy. Gold £4/4/11 10th inst. £4/4/10 1/2 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/8 10th inst. 24 3/16 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 3/16 10th inst. 24 3/16 11th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 1/8 10th inst. 52 7/16 11th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5 3/8 p.c. 10th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5 1/2 p.c. 10th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 11th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2-2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 3 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 79/10

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/-

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91/

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/7

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13/6, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/0/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/8/0

Tone of Market:—Queitly steady.

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment nominal £18:15:0, July/Aug.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment paid £18:15:0, Aug./Sept.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Shipment Hull sellers £19:12:6, July/Aug.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers £19:5:0, July/Aug.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 11

Chartered Bank of I.A. C. £19. 1/2.

Honkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129-1/2.

National Bank £49-3/4.

Eastern Bank £6-5/8.

Fimdidng Loan 4 p.c. £86-3/8.

Conversion Loan £76.

Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c. £100-1/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £76

Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £56-3/4.

Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £65-3/4.

Consols 2½ p.c. £51-3/4

War Loan, 5/4 p.c. £101-1/4

Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £91-5/8.

On Sale Everywhere

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BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

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HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WALL CHART OF COTTON

We have received a wall-chart of Cotton issued by Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. Cotton and Bullion Brokers of 50 Marwari Bazar, Bombay. This Chart covers the period from May 1928 to May 1929, in which weekly cotton prices ruling in Bomby, Liverpool and New York are given in different colours together with Exchange on Japan. Variations in Bank rate, and details of Indian and American Cotton Crops for the season 1928-29 are also recorded. This is the fifth publication of this firm and the Chart provides many facilities for reference. The study of parity between the prices of American and Indian Cotton is profitable and this Chart clearly signifies that the comparative cheapness of Indian cotton during the year in question was responsible for large exports. Many firms are doing straddle business between Bombay and Liverpool markets to reap the advantage of unduly high or low prices. Thus the importance of the Chart is greater to cotton merchants and operators. This is the only firm in Bombay which is doing its best in issuing cotton literature and broadcasting it among its constituents. The monthly called "Cotton & Finance" issued by this firm has proved to be very dull in these days of great business activities. A suggestion may therefore well be made to this enterprising company to make in future this publication a weekly one in the interest of the cotton trade.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

T T Berlin on London 20.36-3/4.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-7/8

T T Brussels on London 34.91.

T T Madrid on London 33.44.

T T Milan on London 92.73.

T T Berne on London 25.23.

T T Paris on London 123.91.

T T London on Prague 163.93.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, July 11.

July close at 8s. 10 5/8d — 7/8d.

Oct. close at 9s. 3d. — 1d.

Dec. close at 9s. 6d. —1d.

WHEAT, CHICAGO.

July per bushel dol. 1.22 up 3/4.

Sept. per bushel dol. 1.26-5/8 up 7/8.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.32-5/8 up 1.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 11.

Demand Bills 481|62½

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlam, London.

S.S. Vinga, Dohl, Batoum.

S.S. Cranetula, Hume, Abadan.

S.S. Borderer, Jones, Liverpool.

S.S. Sumatra Maru, Ohio, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

S.S. West Laquassuck, Dunlop, New York.

S.S. Mantua, Davis, London.

LOADING.

July 12.

Steamer Vasna for Busreh.

Steamer Barrgrove for Yawata.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Mantua:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Mantua will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vinga:—The S. O. Co.'s steamer Vinga arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Cranetula:—The B. S. O. Co.'s steamer Cranetula arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Borderer:—The K. N. Co's steamer Borderer arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Sumatra Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. West Laquassuck:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer West Laqussuck will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 11/9

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 11/10-1/2

C and F Bombay:—

July/Sept per cwt. 11/10-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 11/10-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 11

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot.—

Sellers d11-1/2.

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BOMBAY SATUR DAY JULY 13 1929

SUICIDAL TO STOP WORK IN LEGISLATURES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Congress Ban

—:o:—

APPEALS A.I.C.C. TO DROP FRUITLESS CONTROVERSY

BOMBAY, July 12

Interviewed by a Representative of the Free Prsss Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., says:—

The resolution of the Working Committee passed at Delhi threatens to revive the old controversy of Council-entry. And it appears that the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Allahabad at the end of this month is not going to be a happy family gathering. With great respect for the leaders who assembled at Delhi it is doubtful whether the interests of the country will be served by reviving this thorny question at a time when all our energies are needed to fight the Government on all fronts inside and outside the Legislatures. The issue on which it is now desired that the Legislature should be boycotted is not of first class importance. It is true that the extension of the Legislatures is against the spirit of the constitution. It is also clear that the motives which inspired the extension are not above board. But the extension of the Legislatures is a mere off shoot of the appointment of the Simon Commission. And if the major issue did not require the boycott of the Legislatures it hardly stands to reason that mere extension should justify so momentous a step. Moreover, it is useless to fancy that this form of protest against the extension will at all injure the Government. If Government have done us a wrong we must meet it in an effective manner, but the boycott of the Legislatures is in my humble opinion an impotent form of protest. It hurts only the boycotters and the country. I do not see why when Government perpetrates an act of injustice we should immediately think of boycotting the Legislatrues.

NATURE OF WORK IN COUNCILS

We are conferring no obligation on the Government by entering the Councils. And we can do no harm by sttying away.

It is true that in the Legislatures as they are constituted to-day there is little that we can do to advance the freedom of this country. But it is equally true that the amount of mischief which can be done in our absence and which we can prevent by attending the Legislatures is not to be minimsed. There seems to be a feeling in certain quarters that Council work is something to be ashamed of, that there is something degrading about it and that Council-entry can only be tolerated as a kind of weakness. Nothing can be more mistaken than this view. And it was because the evils of boycott were amply illustrated by what took place between 1921 and 1923 that Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal decided upon Council-entry. Nothing has happened since then which altered the situation. In fact, the opposition to Government in the Legislatures and the exposure of the reforms as a farce have been even more essential than they were in 1923. And it would be fatal to allow any impressions to go abroad that the Government is ruining the country with the consent of the people. The Public Safety Bill would have been the law of the land but for the presence of the Swarajists. The boycott of the Simon Commission would not have been endorsed by the Legislative Assembly, but for our presence there. And the Government would not have been constantly kept on the run, if the Congress had boycotted the Councils.

NO CONFLICT WITH OUT SIDE WORK.

The indirect effect of the Council-entry is even greater. The public are constantly kept posted with the autocratic and unpopular form of Government under which India is suffering. I cannot agree with those who think that Council work is standing in the way of other work in the country. If there is an honest intention to do genuine work outside the Legislatures the work done inside is bound to be of tremendous assistance. For is there any foundation for the allegation that those who are in the Councils will not be able to join in direct action? I can readiiy conceive of making a speech on the Railway Budget and immediately, thereafter, joining the Sathyagrah movement at Palghar. There is nothing inconsistant in these two things. The only time when I can endorse the boycott of the Legislature is when the country has declared for independence not merely as a goal but as an actual fact from some particular date. Before that movement arrives, the boycott of the Legislatures is a singularly infructuous method of demontrating our protest.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

There are now pending in the Assembly several inportant matters of first class importance which would be irretrievably impaired if the Congressmen were to keep away from attending Assembly session in September. Mr. Haji's shipping bill is second to none in importance. It is a form of Swadeshi movement and that bill is sure to be defeated the absence of Congressmen from Simla. Then there is Sharada's Child Marriage Bill whose fate also will be sealed in our absence. The impending review of the separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance of the country involves a question of 10 Crores of Rupees one way or the other; if it is rightly solved there is a probablity of saving ten crores per year to those who use the Railways either as travellers or traders. If on the other hand, in our absence, the question is wrongly handled the public will be saddled with an unnecessary burden of 10 crores. These are only few of the questions which are impending decision at Simla.

Similar questions are no doubt, coming before the Provincial Legislatures. And I fail to see in whose benefit we are now called upon to ignore all these vast and colossal interests for protesting against the extension of legislatures. Even if the extensions required the boycott of the Councils it should operate from the 1tt of January, 1930 and not now; because the extensios does not apply to the Legislatures until this year is over

I therefore, suggest that even if it is considered necessary in the interests of the country that the extension should justify so momentous a step it should be taken only from the 1st of January, 1930 by which time the National Congress would have met at Lahore, and decided upon the future programme of the country.

A PERPLEXING POSITION.

And I would therefore earnestly appeal to the leaders not to precipitate this controbersy earlier than 1st of January, next. Moreover it is open to a very serious doubt whether this boycott of Councils will at all be a success. In 1921 the conditions of things were quite different from what they are now. For one thing the Hindu-Muslim question did not exist at all. The Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversy was still beginning. The open war between labour and capital that is now going on was not even conceivable, and the Congress commanded the devotion of practically the whole country. To-day the capitalists and the zamindars will not even sympathise with the boycott of Councils. Labour has never accepted the boycott as a desirable weapon in our fight for freedom. The Musalans also as a body will not agree. The Liberals, Responsivists, and the Besantines are equally opposed to it. Even several Provincial Congress Committees have already denounced the boycott. Our countrymen in Bengal have only recently fought an election at a tremendous cost and sacrifice tnd they are naturally yearning to give battle to Government on their own ground. The Non-Brahmins are no less opposed to the boycott. In the circumstances if the All India Congress Committee unfortunately decides to accept the Working Committee's recommendations, that resolution will represent the views of a setion of the middle class Hindus with a stray Mohammaden and it is doubtful whether there is any necessity to dmonstrate so serious a weakness in the national movement.

The other programme of the Congress is so universally popular that everything is to be gained by concentrating on it, instead of frittering away our energy in carrying on such a heated controversy as the boycott of the councils at such a juncture.—

I understand that the no-Change leaders at Delhi were by no means keen on the boycott of Councils. And I earnestly trust that Allahabad was will drop the question of the boycott of Councils at any rate till the end of this year. If, however, the All-India Congress Committee endorses the recommendation of the Working Committee the Congress will be internally divided. Its influence in the country will be weakened. The object for which the resolution is being passed will not be fulfilled. Of course, every Congressman who has gone to the Legislatures under a pledge to the Working Committee will be bound in honour to resgn if called upon to do so. but the consequences would be that the real work of the Congress would be seriously dislocated and the Councils will once more become places where the dreams of the executive will be registered without hesitation.—Free Press.

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MEERUT CASE TRANSFER

Defence To Oppose Mr. Horton's Affidavit

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 12.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Secretary, Meerut Defence Committee, returned from Allahabad to-day and is busy ascertaining facts given in Mr. Horton's affidavit filed in the High Court stating that there are hotel and private accommodation and other conveniences in Meerut.

It is expected that Mr. Joshi will file a counter statement which may take form of affidavit contesting a number of points in Mr. Horton's affidavit.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru appeared on behalf of 21 accused including Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson at Allahabad High Court yesterday on special telegraphic request made by these accused. The first batch of nine was represented by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru while two accused, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala and Mr. G. R. Kasle, have not joined in the transfer application.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION' RECOMMENDATIONS

—:o:—

REPORT OF GOVT. OF INDIA NOT RECEIVED BY INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons asked whether he had received the Government of India's report showing the action taken in the past twelve months, on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on agriculture in India. Dr. Shiels replied that Provincial Governments had been asked to send their progress reports to the Government of India by July 31st of each year, and it would be some weeks before the Government of India's report would reach him.—Reuter.

BENGAL FOR RESCINDING DELHI DECISION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Congress Council Party held this evening which discussed the Congress Working Committee's resolution about the resignation of the Congress members from the Councils, the Free Press of India understands, decided to recommend the resolution to the B. P. C. C. for submission to the All-India Congress Committee to rescind the Working Committee's resolution regarding the withdrawal or resignation of the Congress members from the Legislatures, as such a course, so far as Bengal is concerned, would not be in the best interests of the country.—Free Press.

DISPUTE OVER ACCESS TO HINDU TEMPLE

—:o:—

SEVERAL ARREST

HINDU MISSION PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In a statement to press on the recent development of Kapilmuni Kali Temple where several Hindus of low castes have been arrested for attempting to enter the temple, Swami Satyananda, President, Hindu Mission says:—

The place where the present Kali temple is situated was originally intended for a Mela (fair) which used to be opened to be used annually on the Mahakrishna Troyodashi Day (Baruni Day). Here there was the remnant of an ancient shrine erected long long ago by Pail, a sage and was used as a public place of worship. Hindus of all sections and all shades of opinion come to this place from distant corners of the provinces and worship the deity. Since then it has been used as a public place of worship. The old temple was brought down by the severe storm of 1867 and the new temple was built by one liberal minded gentleman of much religious acumen. Hindus of all sections, touchables or untouchables, often entered the temple and offered rujas to the Deity. Now this right of access in the temple has been questioned and I am sorry that the sevait has taken unjustifiable drastic steps and the Government have directly or indirectly helped others in his side.

SATYAGRAHA AS A PROTEST.

We are right, and perhaps we are justified in forcing the way of the so-called depressed and untouchables in the temple.

Now the arrest of Jyotish Chandra Poddar and others has caused much indignation and resentment in the locality and the people have resorted to Satyagraha, as a protest to this highhanded action.

I was, arrested, but let not anything dishearten us. We shall fight to the last. The Government's attitude is very serious and this will not come to an end unless the right of the Hindus is finally established.

It is not a fact that we even have hoped to take a forceful possession of the temple. All that we want is the right of access into the temple. All that we want is the right of access into the temple of Hindus of all sections and with that we shall be content.—Free Press.

EDUCATION IN FIJI

The New Scheme

PROPOSED SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS

LONDON, July 11.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Lunn said that under the new education scheme in Fiji, it had been decided to establish Government Teachers Training Institution for Indians at which higher grade classes for Indian boys would also be held. A Government scholarship scheme for Indians would also be started. It was hoped to inaugurate, in 1930, a five years' programme comprising the provision of ten new schools for Indian boys and three for Indian girls.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF WAGES

—:o:—

RY. UNION'S NOTICE TO COMPANIES

—:o:—

LONDON, July 11.

The Conference of Executives of the three Railway Unions has decide to give threemonths' notice to Railway Companies to terminate the agreement for the reduction of two-and-half per cent. in wages.—Reuter.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE

—:o:—

CONSIDERATION BY JOINT FREE CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 12.

The question of defence and allied matters like further Indianisation of the army in India, engaged the attention of the Joint Free Conference at their session yesterday, when Sir Andrew Skeen gave evidence.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

—:o:—

Decision To Be Reached Before Recess

LONDON, July 11.

In the Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain asked if the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering whether Sovit replies to the conditions laid down were satisfactory before relations were resumed.

Mr. MacDonald: "No, I really cannot agree to that. We follow the procedure which Sir A. Chamberlain himself has followed in other matters."

Mr. Churchill asked whether the matter might be settled before the House resumed after recess.

Mr. MacDonald: "Yes, so far as Government is concerned. But if it remain in power, the House will discuss the matter and come to a decision thereon."—Reuter.

THE ADEN BILL

—:o:—

REGULARISING ARRANGEMENT THE OBJECT

SECOND READING PASSED

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Government of India (Aden) Bill.

OBJECT OF THE BILL.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, moving the second reading of the Government of India (Aden) Bill, said that it was designed to regularise the existing arrangement at Aden and remove the difficulties of the local administration which had arisen from taking over of the military control by the Imperial Government two years ago. The Bill would not change the civil control of Aden. The Government of India and the late Government had approved of the Bill.

Lord Winterton supported the Bill.

The Labour back-benchers raised objections against the proposed procedure by the Order-in-Council and the alleged irregularity in the voting of military expenditure.

Dr. Shiels replied, but the attack was renewed. Suggestion were made that the change was connected with the Indian clamour for self-Government and measure was aimed at more efficient militarisation of Indian Army.

Mr. Maxton said it seemed a very sad start for the expected new era of Indian Self-Government.

Dr. Shiels, in a further reply, said that the matter was purely administrative, and the Bill would not make the slightest difference in the conditions of the last few years.

MR. BENN INTERVENES.

The opposition speakers essayed to draw Mr. Wedgwood Benn who eventually intervened and said that there had always been a division of military expenditure between the Government of India and the Imperial Government. They were only talking about the town of Aden and not the Aden Protectorte. The arrangement was that until 1930, the Government of India should pay 150,000 annually, or one-third of the expenses, whichever was less, and the Imperial Government the remainder. It was difficult to say if the position of the Imperial Government was improved, but he thought the arrangement was fair to both sides.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

Accuseds' Relatives and Press Reporters Also Fenced In

LAHORE, July 12.

The Court resumed to-day with more innovations in Police arrangements. The Press reporters, friends and relatives of the accused were clapped up within the fence while the Court room and compound were screened off from public view. It will be remembered yesterday when Dutt went out to answer the call of nature, he was sighted by the people that had gathered on the Jail road and loud shouts of "Long Live Revolution" were raised. This arrangement was made to avert similar demonstrations.

The accused entered the Court with their usual cries and arrival of Dutt and Bhagat Singh was a signal for another tumultous demonstration. To-day is the 28th day of their hunger strike and Dutt is rapidly going down.

At this stage, dealing with the list of grievances, which the accused submitted, the magistrate said he left it to the discretion of the Jail authorities to keep them together. Bhagat Singh requested the Magistrate to kindly pass orders himself instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Jail authorities. everywhere he said in Bengal, Behar and Orissa the accused were kept together and it was only in Punjab that they were treated so. The Magistrate declined to pass orders. Regarding better diet, papers and books the Magistrate recommended them to the Jail authorities, and regarding the interviews, he sanctioned.

A LANDLORD'S EVIDENCE.

Khwaja Bashir Ahmed, owner of the Kashmiri Building, where the Bomb factory was alleged to have been discoverd, was the first witness examined to-day. He deposed he rented his house on 69, Kashmiri Buildings to Bhaghawati Charan on Rs. 13/- a month and executed two documents in his name duly signed by Bhagawati Charan in his presence. It was on the 15th or 16th April when the police sent for the witness and he went to the house where Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, Nias Shah and others were present. He was called upstairs where the witness saw three men. Their names were Sukdev, Kishorilal and Jaigopal. Witness identified Sukhdev and Kishorilal but could not give their names. Ordered by Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz the accused persons were searched and a search list was prepared and signed by the witness. One live bomb was recoverd from a window and some incomeplete bombs and meterials from an almirah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Amardas, the defence counsel, the witness said, his father was friend of Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz and hence he knew him. The search continued till the afternoon, but he returned by 12 noon. The recovered articles were removel in a lorry. The witness had not seen a bomb before, but one of the accused, whom he could not name told the Khan Bahadur that that was a live bomb. Chemicals he could know from the labels. He did not know whether the accused were removed first or the bomb and materials first, nor could he say who removed the accused. Witness stated he was not made to identify the accused in the identification parade.

AFTER THE SEARCH.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, the witness stated, the key of the almirah was given by the accused and the revolver was found from one of the accused. Further cross-examined by Mr. Amardas, the witness stated that one or two days after the search, he handed over the documents regarding the rention of the house to the Police.

HON. MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE

Syed Budhe Hah, Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar was the next witness examined. As he was ailing he was given a chair. On 15th April, he said, while he was going to Amritsar he met Abdul Aziz, the Investigating Officer near Chawk Qila Guzar Singh and was taken as witness. The search witness gave the same story as his predecessor. He was asked to point out the box in which the bomb was kept but he could not do so. The box was then taken out containing one oblong bomb in making and was identified by Sukdev and Kishori Lal in the Court.

Witness was asked by the Defence Counsel by what services he became Honorary Magistrate. The Public Prosecntor objected saying no question of overhauling his public life arises. The Defence Counsel said, "I know my duty best. This witnessing adduces some evidence on which some of these youngmen may be hanged. Hence there is necessity of exposing what kind of man he is.

The Court allowed to question. The witness stated a motor lorry carrying the accused's materials was recovered and procured by his friend Din Mohammed. He did not remember if he went to his house from the Railway station by a taxi or by tonga.

WITNESS' "SERVICES".

Defence Counsel: "Did you take your meal that day?"

Witness: "I do not remember." (Laughter).

Defence Counsel: "Were you made Honorary Magistrate as a reward of your services during the Martial Law regime?"

Witness: "I never did any services during the Martial Law regime."

Defence Counsel: "Were you made Honorary Magistrate before or after the Martial Law regime?"

Witness: "I do not remember."

Government Advocate: "Defence Counsel should not take their instructions from the gutter".

This remark caused a breeze and the Defence Counsel urged either the withdrawal of the remark or recording of the same in record should be done.

Chowdry Din Mohammad was the third witness. He also deposed to have been called by the police to be present at the time of the search.

DOESN'T ASPIRE TO BE HON. MAGISTRATE.

Continuing the witness said the accused Sukdev pointed out Abdul Aziz and said he had been fortunate to save himself on two occasions, firstly that he got them unawares and secondly that he succeeded in catching away the revolver from him. Cross-examined the witness said he was not trying to become an Honorary Magistrate. He was going to pay a visit to his friend when he was stopped in the way to be a witness of the search of Munshi and Ahmad Din. An employee of Shah Mohamed Bux of Australia Buildings deposed Bhagawati Charan rented the house and that the rent deed was done in witness hand-writing. Witness neither knew nor had seen Bhagawati. He was not cross-examined.

The Court rose for the day to meet to-morrow.—Free Press.

PRESS REPORTER COME TO BLOWS WITH POLICEMAN

—:o:—

AN INCIDENT IN LAHORE JAIL

LAHORE, July 12.

There was mild affray in the Court before the "Conspiracy" case proceedings began this morning in the Central Jail, Lahore. It appears that with the permission of the Government Advocate, a press representative handed over copies of the "Civil and Military Gazette", the "Tribune", the "Bandemataram", the "Pratap" and the "Milap".

PRESSMAN HITS POLICEMAN.

A police constable on duty took exception to this and it is alleged, roughly handled the press representative concerned. The latter, it is alleged, gave a rattling blow under the lower jaw of the constable in question and considerable commotion prevailed in the Court.

Later on arrival of a representative of the "Tribune" and on his learning that all the papers except the "Civil and Military Gazette" were taken away, he brought this fact to the notice of the Magistrate and inquired what the reasons were for banning the "Tribune" and other newspapers permitting only the "Civil and Military Gazette" to be given to the accused.

MAGISTRATE'S EXPLANATION.

The Magistrate said as the "Civil and Military Gazette" contained the Government Advocate's speech, it was given to the representative. The representative of the "Tribune" retorted and said the same appeared in the "Tribune" also. Besides he failed to see how the accused was interested only in the Government Advocate's speech and not in the statements of the accused.

The Magistrate promised to look into the matter and to see that all papers which are not proscribed, are given to the accused.—Free Press.